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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, occasional showers. Temp. 0-4 (32-39). LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny spells. Temp. 2-7 (36-45). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 3-17 (34-63). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. —1-2 (30-35).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	25 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.I30.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Canada	C$0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	P.3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.25 Din
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
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OPEC Ministers Fail to Agree on Single Oil Price

From Agency Dispatches

CARACAS, Dec. 19 — The chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Mana Saeed Al-Otaiba said tonight that OPEC oil ministers had failed to reach agreement on prices and no single price for oil was likely to result from their conference here.

A final ministerial session on prices was set for tonight and an announcement on prices would be made afterwards, an official OPEC spokesman said.

Conference sources said the ministers had agreed on a price range of $26 to $30 a barrel of crude oil in a compromise between moderates and radicals.

The sources said the ministers were consulting with their governments for final approval of the agreement.

After failing to break a deadlock on oil pricing after several hours of secret talks, the minister handed over the problem to their national economic experts in a further attempt to reach a solution.

Asked whether an agreement was still possible, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani replied: "I don't know."

OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said that the pricing issue would be discussed by national experts at a special session at which the ministers would not take part.

He said that no agreement had been reached by the ministers on pricing or on a new unified OPEC benchmark price for 1980.

Mr. Oteiba, who is also the oil minister for the United Arab Emirates, said the ministers were going around in a vicious circle after more than six hours of discussions. The conference might go into a fourth day tomorrow.

Earlier, sources said there were two major points to the dispute: How high the cartel's prices should go, and by how much members could raise their prices over the current $23.50 base.

The OPEC Economic Commission had suggested a base price of $24 to $25 and technical experts from the producing countries conferred throughout the day with the ministers, sources said.

Some observers said it was possible an agreement would not be reached, which would mean the 13 members of OPEC could charge what they wanted for their oil.

The radicals led by Iran, Iraq, Libya and Kuwait have called for higher prices closer to the level of the spot market or the cost of alternative energy sources like coal and nuclear power, which they say are comparable to $35 to $55 a barrel.

But Saudi Arabia, which produces one-third of OPEC's oil, has large investments in the United States and does not want the value of the dollar to weaken because of a major increase in oil prices to its major customers — the United States and other Western countries.

Last week, Saudi Arabia raised its price, the cartel's traditional benchmark, from $18 to $24 a barrel and said it would maintain that price through the first quarter of 1980.

If the base is accepted, top quality oils from Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, which usually fetch at least $5 more than the standard, could be selling for more than $30.

Libya already has raised its price from $26.27 to $30 a barrel.

United Press International

An Iranian mullah, holding a pistol, is carried aloft Wednesday during a funeral procession in Tehran for Ayatollah Mohammed Mofatteh, a prominent educator who was slain on Tuesday.

Recession, Inflation, Unemployment Cited

OECD's 1980 Outlook 'Disappointing'

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Next year's combined economic outlook for the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is "disappointing" and will be marked by continuing slowdown or recession, near double-digit inflation and rising unemployment, its officials said here today.

The 1980 forecasts, assuming they materialize, will represent the OECD's poorest economic performance since 1975.

As to a remedy, the OECD concludes that member governments — the United States, Western European nations and Japan — "have no choice but to give first priority to countering inflation."

Estimating a new, average oil price of $26 per barrel starting Jan. 1, John Fay, the agency's outgoing director of economics, sketched revised scenarios at a news conference that included the release of the agency's year-end economic outlook:

● Growth of the OECD's combined gross national product will decline to around zero during 1980, compared to a 1-percent growth predicted earlier. Mr. Fay forecast GNP drops in the United States and Britain, but did not specify the amounts. The report as prepared for release today forecasts a GNP drop of 1¼ percent for the United States and 2 percent for Britain.

● The rate of inflation, previously estimated at 9 percent, will rise "closer" to 10 percent in the OECD area next year, Mr. Fay said, which compares with an 8-percent rate in 1979.

● OECD unemployment will rise to around 20 million, compared to an earlier estimate of 19½ million and up from 16¾ million unemployed in the OECD (excluding Turkey) this year.

● Meanwhile, and still taking into account the revised oil-price forecast, the combined deficit in OECD countries' current balances of account will swell to a record $50 billion to $55 billion in 1980, Mr. Fay said, instead of the previously estimated $31.5-billion deficit. In 1979, the OECD's combined deficit reached $30 billion.

Among the hardest-hit by oil price increases will be non-OPEC developing countries, whose combined current-account deficit will total more than $60 billion, up sharply from the $47-billion deficit of 1979. The revised figure is equivalent to roughly 30 percent of those nations' expected 1980 earnings. "These are losses they can ill afford to lose," Mr. Fay said.

"It was a disappointing year in 1979, and there are more disappointing prospects in store" in 1980, he said.

Nevertheless, the OECD concludes that while its member countries' economic prospects are also "unwelcome," they remain "manageable," the report stated. "Inflation and the energy problem are so intense that governments have to concentrate much of their attention on immediate difficulties, using the tools they have," it said.

More specifically, the OECD suggests that "firm control" over the growth of internal demand for goods and services is essential. Member governments should continue trying "to moderate wage-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

'I Am Ashamed of My Church,' Says Barred Professor

Kung Gives Lecture in Defiance of Ban by Vatican

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Rev. Hans Kung today defied a Vatican order barring him from teaching and gave a 90-minute lecture to a tumultuous overflow crowd of 2,000 at Tuebingen University.

Students, professors, university employees and Tuebingen citzens crowded into a lecture hall to hear the 51-year-old Swiss-born priest declare he would resist the ban issued yesterday by the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

● Reaction to the Vatican's decision: Page 2.

Earlier, he accused the sacred congregation, which ordered him stripped of his credentials for continued "contempt" of church doctrine, of a "clandestine action." He said it was "a scandal that inquisitional trials are still conducted in the 20th century" in a church that bases itself on Jesus Christ and supports the human rights movement.

"I am ashamed of my church," Rev. Kung said.

The lecture and a question-and-answer session afterward were piped into a university auditorium nearby where another 1,000 persons clapped and cheered the controversial and liberal Roman Catholic theologian. Clearly moved, Rev. Kung thanked the crowd for its support.

Intends to Stay

Sources said he said he intends to remain in his post until his official release is ordered by the Science Ministry of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Although an ordained priest, Rev. Kung is employed by the state, and the Vatican's ruling does not affect his status as a civil servant.

Cardinal Joseph Hoffner, chairman of the German Bishops' Conference, said yesterday that Bishop Georg Moser of the Rottenburg-Stuttgart diocese will apply to the ministry asking for his release.

"It is very saddening," said Rev. Kung, "that German cardinals and bishops collaborated in this inquisition." The sacred congregation was formerly called the Office of the Holy Inquisition.

Cardinal Hoeffner today rejected Rev. Kung's claim of an inquisitional trial, and said Vatican leaders tried unsuccessfully for 10 years to talk with Rev. Kung and had been forced to make a decision without his presence.

Dean Wolfgang Bartholomaeous and eight other faculty members at the university said in a statement supporting Rev. Kung: "We see heavy damages for the believability of the church in today's society and for the freedom of theology in research and teaching."

Rev. Kung has been professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology and Director of the Institute for Ecumenical Research at the university, one of Germany's most respected institutions, since 1963.

As a full professor, he is guaranteed a teaching position at another German university should he be forced to leave, and he undoubtedly would be wooed by leading secular universities because of his reputation. But he indicated he intends to try to stay at Tuebingen and force the Vatican to rescind its ruling against him.

The Vatican censured Rev. Kung for continuing to question three central doctrines of the church in his writings and teachings despite repeated warnings to conform to the church's position. The doctrines are the infallibility of the church in interpreting the word of God, that Christ was the son of God and that Christ was born of a virgin.

If "a teacher of sacred doctrine chooses and disseminates as the norm of truth his own judgment and not the thought of the church" and continues even after being warned, said the Vatican declaration, "then honesty itself demands that the church . . . should state that he can no longer teach with the authority of the mission which he received from her."

The action was approved by Pope John Paul II and was viewed by church liberals as evidence that his will be a conservative papacy.

Rev. Kung in a recent article reviewed the first year of the pope's reign, saying it had been marked by doctrinal "rigorism."

"I cannot imagine," he wrote, "that Jesus of Nazareth himself would take the same position today in the controversial questions as is taken by the Roman authorities."

Soames Settles Doubts on Peace Accord

Muzorewa to Sign Cease-Fire in London

By Jack Foisie

SALISBURY, Dec. 19 (LAT) — The signing of a cease-fire to end the fighting in the seven-year Rhodesian war appeared to be back on track today.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who will be one of the signatories to the British-negotiated cease-fire and new constitution to bring genuine black rule to Rhodesia, is scheduled to fly to London tomorrow, and the signing should be on Friday. Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe also must sign.

● For a black Rhodesian, the truce was too late. Page 5.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was the Rhodesian prime minister for six months before stepping down to allow a temporary restoration of British rule over its former colony, had delayed his trip to London for 24 hours. He had expressed doubts about some of the last-minute changes made in the cease-fire at the request of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

But after a 45-minute session with the British governor, Lord Soames, Bishop Muzorewa left reassured, according to British officials.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is no longer prime minister, was concerned about problems relating to martial law, curfew areas and mined areas after a cease-fire is in effect.

There was also discussion over the length of time that will be allowed for government and guerrilla troops to disengage and assemble in widely separated camps in order to prevent incidents that might ignite new fighting.

Gen. Peter Walls, the Rhodesian armed forces commander who was also present at the talks between Bishop Muzorewa and Lord Soames, had promised to have his forces completely disengaged within a week to nine days. But Mr. Mugabe has said it will take six to eight weeks for his widely-scattered guerrilla units to disengage. Mr. Nkomo has made no commitment on when guerrilla units under his control can honor the cease-fire.

The final ratification of the cease-fire, if it occurs Friday, will remove Lord Soames from the quandary in which he found himself since arriving in Rhodesia a week ago. With the Rhodesian government still officially at war with the guerrillas, Lord Soames has had to await a cease-fire before ending the ban on guerrilla political party activity within the country.

Lord Soames saw the internal representatives of Nkomo and Mugabe factions today in response to their demands that he lift the ban immediately. But the governor made it clear no legalization of the guerrilla parties would occur until after the leaders signed the London accords.

More Nations Lifting Sanctions

PARIS (IHT) — Following the example of Britain and the United States, West Germany, Switzerland and Canada took measures today to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

But Only When Hostages Freed

Inquiry on Iran Crisis Foreseen by U.S. Aide

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (IHT) — A congressional inquiry into U.S. relations with Iran is inevitable once the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are released, a State Department spokesman said today.

In Tehran, tens of thousands of Iranians mourning Ayatollah Mohammed Mofatteh, an assassinated aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, marched into the grounds of the U.S. Embassy chanting "Death to Carter" and "Death to America."

Tonight, the militants holding the embassy said that Iran's ambassador to Sweden, Abbas Amir Entizam, had been arrested for alleged links to the CIA.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, said in answer to questions that a congressional investigation would be inevitable after an event of the magnitude of the Iran crisis.

But he made clear that he was only offering an opinion on what Congress would do and that no such inquiry would be held to meet Iranian demands. He said that the United States remained "determined that the hostages must be released before we talk about anything else."

Wary of Reacting

Mr. Carter said that the United States was wary of reacting to statements by Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran because he had frequently been overruled by Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh has said that a U.S. inquiry into the history of relations with Iran might lead to release of the hostages, who have been held since Nov. 4. But the militants holding the embassy said again today only the return of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, from Panama to Iran would suffice.

Meanwhile, there were signs that military action was moving higher on the administration's list of options while the idea of asking economic sanctions from the United Nations was moving lower.

Mr. Carter, the State Department spokesman, inserted the word "violent" into the usual statement of U.S. policy on the use of military force. "We have no intention to use violent military force in any way that would endanger the hostages," Mr. Carter said. That seemed to leave open the possibility of a naval blockade, but he refused to elaborate.

UN Action Examined

Sources said yesterday that U.S. officials had begun to discuss a series of graduated economic sanctions against Iran by the UN Security Council. Under the U.S. plan, the sanctions would begin with relatively mild measures, which would be gradually tightened if the Iranians continued to hold the hostages.

However, diplomatic sources said that an initial check of the 15 countries on the Security Council indicated that it was doubtful that the United States could win the necessary nine votes for meaningful measures against Iran.

Administration sources also said that they were prepared to take military measures, including a naval blockade, if the hostages were put on trial.

Ayatollah Khomeini dismissed the possibility of a U.S. naval blockade and labeled President Carter "a frightened lion who roars and puffs up his mane because he's scared."

In an interview with an Egyptian journalist, Ayatollah Khomeini said that the entire Iranian nation was willing to become martyrs if the United States attacked it militarily.

"The people of Iran want to be martyrs," Ayatollah Khomeini said. "Only those who are worried about death will be frightened of Mr. Carter's military threats. But not us. In fact, it is Mr. Carter who is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Prompting Turn to Soviet

Saudis Said to Interfere With U.S. Arms to Yemen

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Carter administration officials said yesterday that Saudi Arabia had interfered recently with an American program for arming Yemen, prompting that country to turn to the Soviet Union for weapons.

Several weeks ago, United States officials were startled when intelligence aides discovered that Soviet-built MiG-21 fighters, packed in crates, were arriving in Sana, the capital of Yemen. The officials said that this development, which represented a setback for American influence in the Arabian Peninsula, caused considerable concern in Saudi Arabia.

Although the extent of Yemen's new military ties with Moscow is unclear, the affair has raised a number of questions within the U.S. government, including the extent to which the Carter administration should allow Saudi Arabia to dictate American military policy in the Gulf and the Middle East.

Aid Rushed to Yemen

The affair began last March, when forces of Yemen and Southern Yemen were engaged in border warfare and neighboring Saudi Arabia was deeply concerned over the conflict. President Carter announced at the time that the U.S. would rush about $500 million in arms to Yemen to enable it ward off military threats from Southern Yemen. And in a move to speed the weapons to the scene he bypassed the customary step of seeking congressional approval.

Officials here said that in agreeing to provide Yemen with 12 F-5E fighters and 64 M-60 tanks, the administration quietly acceded to a request by the Saudis, who had offered to pay for the arms, to act as a "middleman" in the deal. Thus, the officials added, the Saudis were given authority over the arms and a large say over when they were to be delivered.

However, immediately after the border conflict, the Saudi leadership is known to have had second thoughts about building up Yemen's military capacity. Over the summer the Saudis delayed in releasing the weapons to the Yemenis. As recently as the end of September, the officials said, the Saudis were still holding up the delivery of F-5 fighters.

Yemenis Frustrated

In evident frustration, President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen reportedly decided to renew his country's long-standing military relationship with Moscow.

In addition to about 10 MiG-21s, Yemen is said to have received 100 Soviet-built T-55 tanks. Some Yemeni pilots are reported to have gone to the Soviet Union for training.

When Soviet-backed Southern Yemeni forces moved north into Yemen last March, Saudi Arabia strongly urged the administration to respond. Mr. Carter's decision to send an emergency shipment of arms to Yemen, along with sending an aircraft carrier into the Arabian Sea, were seen as efforts to assure the Saudis on Washington's commitment.

Speaking of the Saudi second thoughts about delivering the arms to Yemen, a Senate aide familiar with the episode said that the Saudis "basically wanted the Yemenis strong enough to defend themselves but not so strong as to be a threat to the Saudi kingdom."

West Uses Stalin's Birthday In Smear, Says Soviet Press

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (LAT) — The West is using this week's 100th anniversary of Stalin's birth as a pretext to "besmirch" Soviet society and this country's Communist Party, the official press charged here today.

The charges appeared in a commentary on the centennial distributed by the Novosti press agency and in excerpts, released by Tass, from a long article about Stalin to appear in tomorrow's issue of the theoretical journal, Kommunist.

They gave the first indication of the way the Kremlin intends to handle the sensitive jubilee — and offered little comfort to those who see in the official treatment of Stalin clues to the leadership's attitudes about liberalization of their domestic policies.

It is expected here that the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, will follow the same theme in its more authoritative treatment of the late dictator when it marks the centennial later this week. Stalin was born on December 21, 1879.

Lingering Impact

A number of Western newspapers and magazines have marked the centennial with articles in recent weeks on the lingering impact of Stalin's memory and his policies on Soviet society today. And both the Novosti and Kommunist commentaries focused more on that Western press treatment than on Stalin and his career.

Stalin became the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in 1922 and ruled as dictator from the late 1920s until his death in 1953. Western experts estimate that he was responsible for the deaths of up to 20 million Soviet citizens during his bloody collectivization of Soviet agriculture, the forced industrialization of the 1930s, and the secret police purges of the 1930s and 1940s. That is about the same number that were killed fighting against Nazi Germany on the Eastern Front during World War II.

It was not until three years after Stalin's death that his successor, the late Nikita Khrushchev, denounced him for his crimes in the so-called secret speech to the 20th Communist Party congress.

Today's official commentaries repeated the official line that while Stalin had been guilty of "crude abuses of power," he also made many contributions to Soviet society. And most importantly, they maintained, the abuses were an aberration that has not changed the fundamentally progressive nature of socialism.

The Novosti report, by political commentator Gennady Gerasimov, used tougher language in dealing with Stalin, but drew basically the same conclusions. The dictator "committed errors and blunders" and was guilty of "mass-scale repressions," Mr. Gerasimov wrote. He said that Stalin's "rudeness and capriciousness, quite tolerable in the usual relations between people, became intolerable for a leader," and he quoted from Lenin's prophetic "last testament" expressing concern over Stalin's use of power.

In part, Mr. Gerasimov suggested, the West was responsible for the rise of Stalin by their intervention during the Russian civil war against the Bolsheviks and by their early appeasement of Nazi Germany. Such actions led to a situation here which "called for centralized leadership and discipline, certain restrictions of democracy and unity in the face of a formidable enemy."

Mr. Gerasimov also stressed that "it is impossible to deny the positive contribution of a man who held the highest party and state posts during the time of historic goals, some of which were fully reached." The problem, he said, was that "all the victories began to be incorrectly associated with him."

"The West is marking Stalin's centenary by not just drawing attention to the negative aspects of his heritage but also by confusing time, that is, making out as if nothing has changed or at least that enough things remain as they were to besmirch socialism in the Soviet Union," the Novosti commentator charged.

Sa Carneiro Will Tackle Toughest Issues

By Ronald Koven

LISBON, Dec. 19 (WP) — Francisco Sa Carneiro, the conservative victor in Portugal's national and local elections this month, made it clear in an interview that he is prepared to press ahead on the most explosive issues in Portuguese politics.

His divisive, confrontational approach as leader of the center-right opposition apparently appealed to an electorate that had grown tired of the revolutionary rhetoric surrounding most of the previous 11 cabinets in the five years since the revolution that overthrew the half century of rightist dictatorship.

Mr. Sa Carneiro's approach resulted in the election of the first parliamentary majority in Portugal that looks as if it might endure.

Yet, Mr. Sa Carneiro insisted that his tactic of denouncing everything in sight — the military-supported President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese constitution, the Socialists, who prevented a communist takeover, and the increasingly influential Communist party — is a thing of the past.

"The style is different," he said, "for a leader of the opposition and a leader of the majority, the prime minister."

Nonetheless, Mr. Sa Carneiro said in the interview that he intends to turn back as much land as possible to its original owners in defiance of the communist-led farm workers who have been illegally occupying huge estates in the southern part of the country since the revolution.

UPI

Francisco Sa Carneiro

Successive governments have returned limited portions of the land to the original owners but they have all acted relatively slowly to forestall possible violence. But for the voters of Mr. Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance, however, the land return issue will be clearly the key test of his intentions.

Mr. Sa Carneiro is apparently gambling that the communists will want to project an image of responsibility so that they could continue cutting into socialist strength in the next year's elections. But it will be a delicate balancing act both for the prime minister and the communists.

Both Mr. Sa Carneiro and his socialist opponents agreed that his most important problem will be trying to curb Portugal's inflation rate of nearly 325 percent. Yet, he has also pledged an number of inflationary moves: cutting unemployment, lowering taxes, reducing price controls, freeing collective bargaining from state controls, increasing compensation for former owners of nationalized properties.

In the political and military elite that led the country out of the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship there is much skepticism about Mr. Sa Carneiro's capacity for moderation. But there seems to be general recognition that it is in the future prime minister's own interest to be as statesmanlike as possible so as to lead his conservative coalition to re-election when parliament's term expires in less than a year.

"Good sense might prevail," said an intimate of President Eanes, a member of the revolutionary council, the group of military men who still pass on the constitutionality of laws. "I hope so. Theoretically, everything can go well. In practice, we'll see. Sa Carneiro's statements so far have been responsible. Everything seems to be going well, maybe too well."

The source said that he had no doubts about Mr. Sa Carneiro's intellectual commitment to democracy. But, he added, he was afraid of his "authoritarian personality."

The 45-year-old Mr. Sa Carneiro first made his mark by refusing to play along tamely in the role of official parliamentary opposition under the Salazar dictatorship.

Mr. Carneiro has seemed to be in search of a leading role for a long time, first as a champion of the center-left, now of the center-right. Mr. Sa Carneiro has always refused to be subordinate to anyone. Sharing the limelight does not seem to come naturally to him, even though he is now making obvious efforts to do so for the sake of keeping his coalition together.

In the interview, Mr. Sa Carneiro spoke of his bad relations

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S., European Reaction Generally Unfavorable

Theologians: Wide Objection to Kung Ban

PARIS, Dec. 19 (IHT) — The Vatican attempt to deny the liberal Rev. Hans Kung his status as a theologian in the Roman Catholic Church has brought generally unfavorable responses — ranging from mild disapproval to alarmed protest — from U.S. and Western European theologians.

While it was acknowledged that the Swiss liberal, a popular author in religious studies, had a long-standing feud with Rome, the announcement surprised some U.S. academicians.

The Rev. Kenan Osborne, head of the Franciscan School of Theology at Berkeley, said, "It isn't by decree that one becomes a Catholic theologian or stops becoming one." He said the attempt to keep non-conservative theologians in doctrinal line is creating "a major furor over academic freedom and due process."

He noted a certain "ambivalence" in Rome: Emphasis on human dignity and freedom on issues of social justice — but a renewed tendency to curtail freedom within the church.

"This action toward Kung would make the picture a little darker than we thought it would be" for Belgian-born Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx, said the Rev. William Hill, president of the Catholic Theological Society of America.

Rev. Schillebeeckx was questioned last week at the Vatican by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, which issued yesterday's statement that Rev. Kung "can no longer be considered a Catholic theologian nor function as such in a teaching role."

Cautiously Critical

In Geneva, the Center of Roman Catholic Teaching protested the Vatican decision, saying it contributed to "a climate of fear and repression in the Catholic church, which prevents every free expression of thought."

A spokesman for the center said Rev. Kung had the full support of its teachers and that a campaign was being launched to petition for a revocation of the Vatican order. Four years ago, when the Vatican launched an inquest against Rev. Kung, about 20,000 signatures supporting him were collected in Switzerland within a few weeks.

Cautiously critical comment of the action came from the Geneva-based World Council of Churches, which groups 307 non-Roman Catholic churches and which is the Vatican's chief partner in the ecumenical, or interfaith, dialogue.

A statement attributed to an unidentified council spokesman said the dispute was "in essence concerned with the issue of authority in the church, which has become the most sensitive point in ecumenical discussion." The action against Rev. Kung could therefore "not be regarded simply as an internal affair of the Roman Catholic Church, but has immediate ecumenical repercussions."

The statement recalled that in 1973 council General Secretary Philip Potter had deplored a Vatican declaration against dissenting theologians as seeming to "limit the search for new ways of understandings and expressing the Church's faith and life."

Theologians at Fribourg University in Switzerland drafted a declaration urging a "re-examination" of the decision against Rev. Kung. It said that he "undeniably contributed . . . to bringing people closer to the church again" and it voiced concern that "free theological discussion might be restrained considerably in the future."

The Rev. Charles Curran, a moral theologian at Catholic University of America in Washington, predicted, "It's going to be a long, hard winter for progressive theology in the church." A vocal liberal, Rev. Curran acknowledges he is "in conversation" with the Holy Office, the old name for the doctrinal congregation, about his own writings and teachings.

"I disagree with a lot of things Kung says," Rev. Curran said, "but people like Kung and Schillebeeckx are read so much today because what they say resonates with a lot of people."

Rev. Kung's sometimes abrasive style and refusal to go to Rome, as Rev. Schillebeeckx did, apparently contributed to the Vatican action, said the Rev. Avery Dulles of Catholic University.

Theologian Leonard Swidler of Temple University viewed the action as an indication of a repressive mood in the Vatican. "It is very reminiscent of the anti-modernist heresy hunt prevalent at the beginning of the 20th century," he said.

He added that he would call for reformation of the sacred congregation to make it conform to the spirit of collegiality and dialogue spawned by the Second Vatican Council.

Pope John Paul II, as evidenced by his recent visit in Turkey with Eastern Orthodox Patriarch Demetrios I, has put renewed emphasis on seeking reunion of the two churches, but a Greek Orthodox theologian in this country said the decision on Rev. Kung was harmful in that regard.

The doctrine of papal infallibility, which Rev. Kung suggested modifying, has been a difficult point for churches outside the Roman church to reconcile in dialogues. "I thought Hans Kung was one who was preparing the way," said the Rev. Demetrios Constantelos of Stockton State College in Pomona, N.J. "I'm disturbed the way he was silenced."

Most scholars maintained that the best way to deal with differences of theological interpretation was openly in published works or discussions.

"Theologians do recognize the church has an authoritative teaching office," Rev. Hill said, "but a condemnatory act doesn't promise a long-range, effective method for illuminating the message of Christ."

Swiss Bishops Support Decision

BERN, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — A conference of Swiss Roman Catholic bishops today called on Rev. Kung to revise his controversial views. It also appealed to all Catholics to respect the Vatican decision.

United Press International

PUTTING IT SIMPLY — A billboard in New Orleans, calling for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, overlooks a Spanish-American War memorial. An advertising company has placed 20 of the billboard appeals in U.S. cities, turning them public-service messages.

U.S. Inquiry Seen Once Hostages Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

frightened because he doesn't believe in the hereafter."

During the funeral for Ayatollah Khomeini's aide, Ayatollah Moffatteh, a black hearse flanked by troops and mullahs carrying pistols and machine guns was driven through the embassy gates. It was followed by wailing mourners.

Six troops rode atop the hearse, carrying a large wreath and trailing black ribbons from their rifles. The streets surrounding the embassy were draped in black bunting. Ayatollah Mofatteh's son addressed the crowd from atop the embassy gates, shouting "Death to America."

Ayatollah Mofatteh, the head of the Islamic College in Tehran, was shot in an ambush at the school yesterday. He is to be buried in the holy city of Qom.

Today's march was the largest anti-American demonstration for several weeks. It was triggered by accusations yesterday by Ayatollah Khomeini, the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Council and the militants at the embassy that the United States was to blame for Ayatollah Mofatteh's killing. Other reports blamed underground terrorists. The United States has denied any involvement.

Envoy's Arrest

The arrest of Mr. Entizam, meanwhile, was revealed tonight by a spokesman for the militants who read out what he said were secret embassy documents incriminating the ambassador. Mr. Entizam was a deputy premier in the provisional government of former Premier Mehdi Bazargan before being appointed ambassador to Sweden last summer.

The militant spokesman said that the U.S. charge d'affaires in Tehrán, Bruce Laingen, had written in a secret document that Mr. Entizam was trying "to re-establish renewed good ties" with the United States.

The spokesman charged that documents found by the militants proved that Mr. Entizam had arranged his transfer to Sweden to maintain contacts with the CIA. He also said that the documents showed that a former embassy political officer, identified only as Stempel, was a CIA agent.

The spokesman said, without mentioning any dates, that the purported documents on Mr. Entizam were shown to Iranian authorities, leading to the arrest.

In other developments:

- Interior Minister Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a Tehran newspaper interview, said that the Iranian government would allow relatives to make Christmas visits to the 50 U.S. hostages if the militants holding them agreed. A spokesman for the militants said that no decision had been made on such visits.
- Iran said that it had begun to take "serious measures" to counter "the spiteful and inhuman propaganda of the western mass media." National Guidance Minister Nasser Minachi said the government planned to establish "Islamic propaganda offices" in North America and Europe and to activate Iranian facilities abroad that have fallen into disuse since the February revolution.
- A second detachment of 80 young Iranians arrived in Damascus on their way to southern Lebanon to join Palestinian guerrillas. Israeli-backed Christian militiamen bombarded the southern Lebanese town of Nabatayeh last night to prevent Iranian volunteers from joining Palestinian guerrillas there, Israel radio reported.
- A draft copy of a U.S. congressional study said that a de facto U.S. trade embargo against Iran had been created by the freeze of Iranian assets and by actions such as the refusal of U.S. longshoremen to load ships bound for Iran. The only exports that have not fallen dramatically are agricultural products, the study said.
- Iran has more than doubled its annual import order of rice from Thailand since the United States suspended its sales.

Sa Carneiro In Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

with the previous United States ambassador, now deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Frank Carlucci.

The Portuguese leader described how he refused to attend a dinner in honor of Vice President Mondale because he took offense over first being asked by Mr. Carlucci's embassy to meet separately with the visiting American.

Then, Mr. Sa Carneiro said, he was told that the vice president had decided against holding separate sessions with leaders of the opposition to the government of Mario Soares, who was at that time the Socialist premier being heavily backed by Washington as the best barrier to the communists.

Mr. Sa Carneiro described his relations with Mr. Carlucci as "quite cold." The relationship became entangled in Mr. Sa Carneiro's personal life when his outspoken companion of many years, Snu Bonnier Abecassis, berated the U.S. ambassador at a diplomatic dinner.

Cordial Relations

Part of the problem was apparently that Mr. Carlucci had underestimated Mr. Sa Carneiro's ability to get to the top. Portugal's next prime minister recalled that the ambassador told him it was not possible to arrange requested meetings for him with top Carter administration figures when he visted Washington in 1977.

By all accounts, Mr. Sa Carneiro's relations with Mr. Carlucci's successor in Libson are cordial if not intimate, and the Portuguese leader finally got to meet Secretary of State Cyrus Vance a couple of months ago in Washington.

By denouncing President Eanes, who was elected with 61 per cent of the vote as the official candidate of the armed forces, Mr. Sa Carneiro defied all the conventional wisdom of Portuguese politics, and got away with it. Mr. Eanes seems to be boxed in by the future prime minister.

To many observers a clash seems inevitable over Mr. Sa Carneiro's insistence on introducing the right to hold national referendums, which President Eanes has already said would be unconstitutional.

Not Seeking Saudi Bases

U.S. Issues Clarification Of Mission to Middle East

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP) — A U.S. delegation will explore the possibility of letting American forces use military bases in Somalia, Oman and Kenya but not Saudi Arabia, Defense and State Department spokesmen maintained yesterday.

The Washington Post and The Washington Star, after talking with a high-ranking administration official about the delegation's trip to Saudi Arabia, published articles yesterday saying that the Saudis would be approached about temporary use of their bases during some future crisis, though not the current one between the U.S. and Iran.

U.S. Delegation

The Saudi government has strongly opposed the idea of serving as a staging area for U.S. combat operations or any other highly visible American military presence. Administration officials insisted, in statements that also might have been designed to reassure Saudi Arabia, that no base rights are being sought there.

"There are no discussions about facilities in Saudi Arabia and there are no plans in that regard," State Department spokesman Tom Reston said in discussing the agenda of the U.S. delegation, which left for Saudi Arabia on Monday.

The delegation is headed by Reginald Bartholomew, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, and Robert Murray, an assistant secretary of defense for the Near East.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Thomas Ross said that the group would visit Oman, Somalia and Kenya for "exploratory talks about access to existing facilities for support of our Indian Ocean deployments."

A State Department official said that the delegation would also discuss using another port at Djibouti, on the Horn of Africa, but that it would not visit there.

The Pentagon's International Security Affairs office has conducted studies recently on how U.S. forces could use Saudi bases, government officials confirmed yesterday. But they said that the findings would not be discussed during the delegation's visit to Saudi Arabia.

Instead, the officials said, Saudi discussions will focus on military developments in the area, including the recent shipment of arms by the Soviet Union to Yemen. The U.S. had been sending arms to Yemen, with the financial support of the Sandis, in an effort to win over the Marxist government of South Yemen.

There was no dispute yesterday by administration officials that the delegation's trip represents part of President Carter's effort to increase U.S. military capabilities in the Middle East and the Gulf.

Port of Berbera

The Somalian port of Berbera was developed by the Soviet Union as a base for its ships in the Indian Ocean. But now that the Soviets have ousted the Russians, it is possible that U.S. Navy ships deployed to the Indian Ocean area could use those facilities.

Since there are tensions between Somalia and Kenya, one interpretation yesterday of the visit to Nairobi was that it was an effort to reassure the Kenyan government that the U.S. does not plan to start a flow of arms to Somalia.

Besides Berbera, Somalia's port of Mogadishu, Kenya's air and ship facilities at Mombassa were cited by administration officials as candidates for expanded use by U.S. Navy ships and patrol aircraft.

As for Oman, strategically located at the entrance to the Gulf, a major seaway for oil exports from Iran and Saudi Arabia — the Pentagon said that the Navy's P-3s have been refueling in that country since 1975. A wider use of Oman by the U.S. military is expected to be sought by the U.S. delegation.

Shah's Soldiers Charged in Killings

Only Death Toll at Issue in Tehran Trial

By Pranay B. Gupte

TEHRAN (NYT) — The black-and-white photograph shows a 15-year-old boy with a soft smile. Since 9 a.m., Mohammed Beghar Loghmani has been sitting on a hard plastic chair in the drafty room, holding the boy's picture against his chest.

In front of him, also on hard plastic chairs, are eight men, all from the Iranian Army. They are on trial, charged with shooting and killing as many as 6,000 men, women and children, among them the 15-year-old boy, on a single day a year ago.

The boy, Alireza, was the oldest of Mr. Loghmani's four children. The 46-year-old Tehran textile shopkeeper stares ahead, beyond the accused men, at the bare steel desk where two judges of the Islamic Revolutionary Court will be seated. On the beige wall behind the desk and all around the rectangular room are hundreds of photographs of the people killed Sept. 8 of last year, on what is now called Black Friday, while they were demonstrating against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the subsequently deposed shah.

It is the animosity engendered by that kind of incident that seems to have spilled over against the United States. Americans are perceived by many people here as having trained the shah's armed forces to undertake the kind of activities that resulted in Black Friday. Such brutality, in the minds of many Iranians, justifies militancy like the takeover Nov. 4 of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of 50 hostages there since then.

Charges Recited

In this courtroom, there is little display of this animosity against the United States, except for posters grotesquely caricaturing President Carter. The prosecutor flips pages of a voluminous folder and refers to charges against the defendants. The men's faces, in the light of weak fluorescent ceiling lamps and muted sunlight coming through half-open shutters, seem to pale each time words like "treason" or "crimes against Islam" are recited.

One of the accused, Col. Farhang Farahi Sarabi, is composing a statement that he will read out in his defense later in the morning. Part of it reads: "I am a simple soldier. What happened that day was due to our higher officers. They gave us orders and we had to obey."

Mr. Loghmani catches a glimpse of what Col. Sarabi is writing. "Killers," he says quietly in Persian. The colonel goes on writing.

It is now 9:45 a.m., and someone at the back of the courtroom at Ewin Prison, shouts "Allah Akhbar!" — "God is great!" The 50 men and women in the room rise, echoing the chant.

Kamaledin Khadami, Mehdi Shamloo and Ahmad Khajavi walk to the steel desk. The first two are the Islamic judges and the third is the prosecutor. Judge Khadami is a mullah clad in traditional brown robe and white turban. Judge Shamloo is wearing a gray tweed suit, as is the prosecutor.

The case involves the greatest number of deaths charged to any group of defendants since the revolutionary government came to power in February.

Brief Homily

Judge Shamloo is presiding. After delivering a brief homily from the Koran, he looks at each of the eight army officers, who are in civilian clothes. They look back at him, some uncertainly. Col. Ali Akbar Mehri attempts a smile, as does Lt. Karim Fairz Buaksh, 24, the youngest of the group.

It is the fourth day of the trial. The prosecutor, Mr. Khajavi, has demanded the death sentence for all of the defendants.

Each has pleaded not guilty. Sometimes whenever one of the men tries to explain himself someone in the audience lets out derisive laughter. Judge Shamloo frequently pounds the steel desk with his ball point pen to restore decorum.

This trial has generated intense interest throughout Iran. Some challenges the charge that atrocities occurred on Black Friday. The argument is only over the number of people killed. The military charges are that as many as 60 died when the shah's troops opened fire in Galeh Square.

"No, no, it really wasn't like that at all," Col. Mehri says. "The soldiers were inexperienced and though my superiors ordered us to shoot, we fired our guns only into the air."

"You fired more than 4,000 rounds only into the air?" Judge Khadami. "Then where all the bodies come from?"

There is a sudden snap on the sound. The cassette in the portable tape recorder on the judges' table is exhausted. Judge Shamloo rewinds the tape, murmuring an apology to the courtroom, and inserts another. A man dressed in a tightly tailored blue suit walks over and whispers into Judge Khadami's ear. The judge nods and announces that the man is a witness who wants to give testimony.

"These men, they shot my brother Mohammed in the back when he tried to escape from them one day," says the witness, Gholam Hussein Horakpour, a soldier. "They ran after him and then shot him. My brother was only 20 years old. What crimes had he committed?"

Later another witness, Ali Mirzai, also a soldier, is sworn in. He looks toward Col. Mehri and says: "When we left our barracks that day, this colonel said we were going to clean up our streets. Some one asked him: 'Are we allowed to shoot?' The colonel said: 'Yes.'"

The cassette in the tape recorder runs out again. Judge Shamloo announces that day's session is ended. Mr. Loghmani, still clutching his son's picture, watches the defendants being escorted back to their cells in Ewin Prison. He looks at his son's picture and tenderly caresses the face.

OECD Sees 1980 Slide

(Continued from Page 1)

and price-setting behavior by improving social consensus," the report said, while noting that these and other efforts "may not be crowned by instant success."

But, the agency concludes, the anti-inflationary strategy presents a "sufficiently high potential payoff to make perserverance worthwhile."

Another OECD suggestion is that government support for industry be confined to sectors that "are likely to be viable in the medium term and are in difficulty only because of the cyclical nature of the economy."

The reference was seen as a warning to continuing wasteful subsidies to ailing industries throughout the OECD area, particularly in Western Europe. Such help, Mr. Fay said, should be directed toward sectors of the economy that "show growth potential."

In other forecasts, the OECD expects Japan's GNP to rise by about 4.5 percent next year, slowing down progressively but still showing a 3.5-percent to 4-percent growth rate in the second half of 1980. Meanwhile, GNP growth in France, Germany and Italy may slow to around 1.5 percent, but OECD sources said they expect these rates to drop further in light of new oil-price increases.

Simulated Flight Of Shuttle Fails

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP) — The simulated launch of the space shuttle Columbia was made on schedule yesterday, but the simulated flight was aborted minutes later after two technical failures.

With backup crew members Air Force Col. Joe Engle and Cmdr. Richard Truly, in the cockpit, the simulated liftoff was scheduled at 4:30 p.m. Two minutes later the astronauts failed to get the correct signals in the simulated ignition of the solid rocket boosters and 8 minutes and 50 seconds into the flight there was no signal indicating the successful separation of the external fuel tank.

The test was then canceled and the men left the cockpit. There was no immediate word on when the test would be tried again. A spokesman at Space Center said that the problem appeared to be in the simulator.

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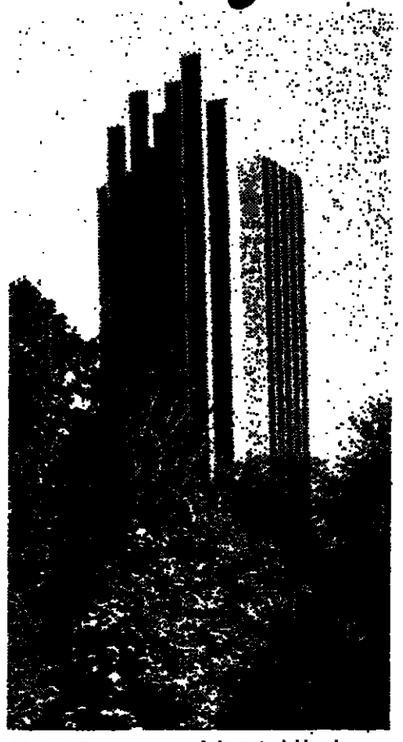

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il Import Fee Considered

Big Tax Cut, Gas Tax Rise Unlikely in Carter Budget

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT) Carter administration policy-kers now expect that the budget sident Carter sends Congress t month will make no major tax posals either for reductions in sonal and corporate taxes or for increase in the federal gasoline

However, the administration is o considering the imposition of a on imported crude oil as a sub-ute for a gasoline tax increase. $21 a barrel, a figure that has n discussed, an import fee would e more than $40 billion of reve-a year and require a rebate or ividual tax reduction to recycle revenue to consumers to restore chasing power.

Mr. Carter could do that by exec-ve order, whereas he would have sk Congress to act if he wanted raise the present gasoline levy, 4 its a gallon, and White House of-als think Congress would refuse do so.

Congressional Opposition

Officials at the Energy Depart-nt, which sponsored the idea of a cent increase in the gasoline tax, d widespread opposition in ngress as the main reason the ite House had shelved the idea. y also said that prospective crit-m of Mr. Carter by Sen. Edward nnedy, D-Mass, was a factor.

With the economy looking nger than expected — or less k, anyway — fiscal policy spe-lists said Mr. Carter was likely to Congress in the proposed budg-hat he was deferring for several nths any recommendations on l tax reduction. Instead, the sident is expected to put his pri-ry emphasis on shrinking the get deficit and thereby making m for a less restrictive Federal erve credit policy.

Economic officials said that an-r consideration put forward by ite House political strategists the calculation that proposals Mr. Carter for tax reduction ld do him more good in the Democratic presidential primaries if they came in the spring than in January. However, senior White House policy planners have expressed the concern that a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats might dominate the shaping of a 1980 tax bill without early White House leadership.

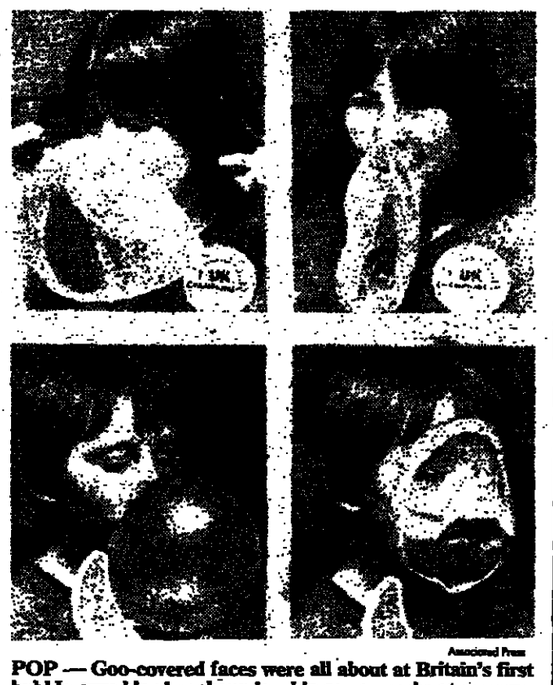
Administration officials, including Treasury Secretary William Miller, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, have been leaning toward a combination of personal income tax relief, possibly through the Social Security payroll tax, and business tax relief tailored to stimulate investment, probably through faster depreciation write-offs. Such proposals could not yet emerge in late winter or spring, officials said.

The budget for the fiscal year 1981 is sure to propose spending of more than $600 billion, officials said, with a revenue deficit of $10 billion to $15 billion. That would be a much smaller deficit than the $35 billion to $40 billion now in prospect for the fiscal year 1980, which began Oct. 1 and ends Sept. 30.

Mr. Carter promised to balance the budget by 1981, and if he cannot do so because of economic conditions and what he regards as an overriding need for more military spending, he would at least want to avoid tax reduction financed by borrowing, administration officials said.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown testified before Congress last week and again yesterday that military spending in the fiscal year 1981 would climb by 3.4 percent to $142 billion.

If Mr. Carter decides to impose a fee on crude oil imports, he is sure to run into opposition from Congress. But the White House believes that Mr. Carter could weather this opposition and that his critics would be unable to muster the two-thirds majorities necessary in both houses to strip the president of the authority to impose such fees in the face of a veto.



Associated Press

POP — Goo-covered faces were all about at Britain's first bubble-gum blowing championship as young devotees competed for the top prize of a trip to Florida's Disney World. The winner was 14-year-old Elizabeth Detraux (above). Nine-year-old Michael Watson (below) tried his best.

Actions of Alleged Collaborator In Vietnam Described by Ex-POW

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C., Dec. 19 (UPI) — A former prisoner of war said yesterday that Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood stood guard over Americans imprisoned in Vietnam, helped interrogate POWs and once threatened a prisoner who had interrupted a Communist indoctrination class.

Chief Warrant Officer Francis Anton, an Army helicopter pilot, was the first witness called by military prosecutors in a hearing to determine if Pfc. Garwood would be tried on charges of desertion and collaboration with the enemy.

Pfc. Garwood, 33, returned to the United States in March after passing a note to a visitor in Hanoi saying he wanted to come home after 13½ years in Vietnam.

The formal charges against him are desertion, absence without authorization, soliciting U.S. troops to throw down their weapons, accepting a position with an enemy army, attempting to cause insubordination and physical and verbal attacks on fellow POWs.

If convicted, he would be the first Vietnam-era soldier convicted of such acts and could receive the death penalty.

Chief Warrant Officer Anton said that Pfc. Garwood performed the duties of a cadre member at a prison camp near Da Nang in 1968 and 1969.

"The Vietnamese told us he was one of the cadre of the camp," said the chief warrant officer, one of 15 witnesses, most of them POWs, expected to testify during Pfc. Garwood's hearing.

"We were supposed to treat the guards with what they called respect and we were supposed to treat Bobby Garwood with respect," said Chief Warrant Officer Anton, who was imprisoned in South Vietnam from January, 1968, until March, 1973.

China Reported Testing Missiles

PEKING, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — China is believed to have conducted at least six missile tests so far this year, the last on Nov. 26 from a launch site in one of its central provinces, diplomatic sources said.

They said this week thatat least, four missile tests were made over a range of about 1,900 kilometers (1,200 miles), suggesting the rockets tested on this course were intermediate-range ballistic missiles. China is also believed to have deployed some operational, limited-range intercontinental ballistic missiles with a range of between 6,000 and 6,500 kilometers (3,750 and 4,000 miles).

Diplomatic sources said there was no indication that the ICBMs had been fully tested, although they suggested the recent missile tests may have included the intercontinental type.

News Analysis

Western Oil Power Strains Canada's National Policies

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA (NYT) — The sudden election called for Feb. 18 reflects a historic shift in power from East to West, from the industrial center of Ontario to the vast oil and gas fields of Alberta.

Ontario has a third of Canada's people and accounts for half the country's industrial wealth. It has been a constant of Canadian political life that what Ontario wants, Ontario gets.

Canada's national policy from the start has been designed to suit a province strategically situated on the North American continent. The most striking example has been tariff policy that made the rest of the country pay higher prices for the sake of building up Ontario's industrial base.

The budget that brought about the government's defeat Thursday gave Alberta what it wanted, much to the displeasure of Ontario. The budget, presented by a government whose head, Joe Clark, is an Albertan, announced the end of cheap domestic oil and gas and a rapid rise over the next four years toward world prices.

Enriches Fund

The transfer of money from Ontario to Alberta that the budget implied seemed to mirror what has happened between the industrialized countries and the petroleum-exporting countries. The division between Alberta and the industrial East, and the strains it has caused to Canadian federalism, have momentarily shoved into the background the problem of Quebec nationalism.

Alberta produces 85 percent of Canadian oil and gas. The province of two million people has grown rich and has amassed an industrial development fund of more than $4 billion.

But Alberta and the oil companies operating there have watched with increasing envy and annoyance as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has repeatedly decreed big price increases. Alberta has agreed, in the national interest, to small and gradual increases.

A result of this pricing arrangement, according to Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, "is an unprecedented subsidy by one province to the rest of Canada." He added that "by far the largest beneficiary of this policy is the province of Ontario, where more than 50 percent of Canada's manufacturing industry is located."

Even before the budget was introduced Premier William Davis of Ontario was warning of "an excessive and imprudent response to the claims of the producing provinces and the petroleum industry."

Ignores Warning

By ignoring Mr. Davis's warning and reflecting Mr. Lougheed's concerns, the budget demonstrated the growing strength of the West's once muted voice. Over the next four years, Alberta, with Saskatchewan and British Columbia, a region of fewer than six million people, would get about $34 billion in extra revenues from the planned price increases. The oil companies, most of them American, would get an additional $28 billion.

The prices increases were meant, according to Mr. Clark's government, to help make Canada self-sufficient in energy by 1990 by encouraging conservation and financing of new oil and gas discoveries. To opponents of the government and to Ontario, it means the enrichment of Alberta and the oil companies at the expense of the consuming and industrial provinces.

The problem for Mr. Clark is that while Alberta has the resources, Ontario still has the votes. In last May's election, his Progressive Conservative majority in the West more or less balanced the Liberal domination of Quebec.

It was southern Ontario that provided Mr. Clark with enough seats to form a minority government. He must now persuade Ontarians that what is good for Alberta is good for them, too.

"Tory times are hard times," goes a saying in Canadian politics. It is a thought fostered by the Liberals, and more than ever they will seek to impress it on the conscience of Ontario voters. But if the Liberals win, they too will have to face what has become one of the major divisive issues in Canadian life.

On 90-Day Visits for Business, Pleasure

White House Backs Eased U.S. Visa Policy

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Legislation to allow certain foreign tourists and businessmen to enter the United States without first obtaining visas has won the support of the Carter administration.

The administration has proposed to the Senate Judiciary Committee that visas be waived for 90-day visits for business or pleasure by citizens of countries that:

- Do not require nonimmigrant visas for visiting U.S. citizens or are prepared to abolish such a requirement.
- Have a U.S. nonimmigrant visa refusal rate of not more than 2 percent during the last fiscal year before the waiver proposal becomes effective. (Refusal rate refers to the percentage of U.S. nonimmigrant visa applications turned down by a given country.)

The waiver would not apply to students, potential immigrants or those who already have been refused visas. Eligible countries would be jointly designated by the secretary of state and attorney general, and eligibility could be terminated if the waiver resulted in "a meaningful increase in attempted or successful entry" by unqualified aliens.

To ensure that visitors entering the United States without visas are aware of the conditions governing their stay, and that adequate entry and departure controls are maintained, the administration proposed that existing agreements between international carriers and the Immigration and Naturalization Service be expanded.

The agreements would include issuing tickets on round-trip or third-country destination bases only; making sure the tickets are stamped "nonrefundable in the United States" and having passengers sign forms stating their awareness of the limitations governing their visits (a ban on work, on changing their temporary-visitor status and on staying longer than 90 days).

The carrier would provide the required INS form when tickets are purchased or at embarcation. The form would be presented, together with the visitor's passport and ticket, to an immigration inspector at the port of entry. The determination of admissibility would rest solely with the INS.

A spokesman for the Air Transport Association, which strongly supports visa-waiver legislation, said the airlines would have no trouble complying with the proposals.

The administration proposal comes after weeks of prodding by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The committee is almost certain to add a visa-waiver rider to the Immigration and Nationality Efficiency Act when it marks up the bill early next year.

The Senate approved waivers earlier this year as part of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, but the provision was deleted at the insistence of the House Judiciary Committee, which considered it an infringement on its prerogatives. On the House side, a visa-waiver bill was proposed in August and is awaiting action by the Judiciary subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law.

The House bill differs from the administration proposal in that the proposed refusal rate cutoff is 2.5 percent rather than 2 percent. (The difference amounts to 25 refusals for every thousand visa applications, and since the number of visas issued runs into the millions it would be substantial.)

State Department sources estimate that citizens of 31 countries including almost all of Western Europe and Japan would qualify under either measure.

Supporters of visa-waiver legislation argue that such action would help the United States live up to the freedom-of-travel provisions in the Helsinki agreements and put the country's visa policy on the same basis as that of most other developed nations. They also say waivers would increase tourism — bringing more money into the United States, providing more jobs and easing the balance-of-payments.

Opponents cite the problems of controlling entry to the United States, arguing that the waivers might facilitate illegal immigration.

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Tehran Soviet Writer Quits Union To Protest Ouster of Two

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Va- Aksyonov, regarded as one of best Russian writers of the post- generation, said today that he resigning from the official Un- of Soviet Writers to protest its sal to reinstate two young au- rs expelled for joining a protest inst censorship.

Mr. Aksyonov, 47, said today he did not know the plans of other writers who had also eatened to leave unless their two nger colleagues, Yevgeny Popov d Viktor Yerofeyev, were rein- ted.

"We haven't got together to dis- s it yet," he said, "but as for me, m leaving the writers' union."

Mr. Yerofeyev and Mr. Popov been assured privately by offi- s of the organization that they uld be reinstated. But on Mon- y, a meeting of the 45-member retariat of the union's Russian deration branch turned them wn.

They were the only two to be ex- led of the 23 Soviet writers who tested the censorship system last nter by demanding publication of collection of their censored works lled, "Metropol."

A compromise arrangement was ached in October, and Mr. Popov d Mr. Yerofeyev wrote a letter ying that they were "deeply rse" to a "propaganda fuss of no erary relevance" that had been ade about the "Metropol" protest.

Sergei Mikhalkov, chairman of e Russian Federation branch of e union, and Felix Kuznetsov, ad of the Moscow chapter, nego- ated the text of the letter with Mr. pov and Mr. Yerofeyev and as- red them that it was enough to instate them.

But the Secretariat refused after veral members tried unsuccessful- to get the two men to denounce e "Metropol" collection as being armful to Soviet literature."

"We sincerely wanted to be read- itted and did our best to be per- itted to join the union," Mr. Yero- yev said in an interview today. n the writers' union, we had ex- nsive support from people we re- ect and we relied on this. In the d, there has taken place a great feat for the forces of reason.

"Despite the decision, which we plore, we wish to maintain a use of calm and restraint. We are ry grateful for the support of six our colleagues who had said that ey would resign. Our thanks also to the five American authors ho sent us a telegram of support William Styron, John Updike, urt Vonnegut jr., Edward Albee nd Arthur Miller."

The Russian Party

Mr. Popov blamed the decision n hard-line, neo-Russophile influ- nces in the writers' union, which as a faction called "the Russian arty" by those who dislike it. One f its leaders is Yuri Bondarev, Mr. ikhalkov's deputy, who recently rote a newspaper article denoun- ng Western cultural "decadence" nd its influence on Soviet society.

Such xenophobia also marked uch of the reign of Stalin, whose 00th anniversary falls Friday.

"The decision was a fine present r Stalin's birthday," Mr. Yero- eyev said bitterly. "They told us hat the door would remain open to us," Mr. Popov said, "but, in fact, it is very difficult for us to publish here without being members of the union."

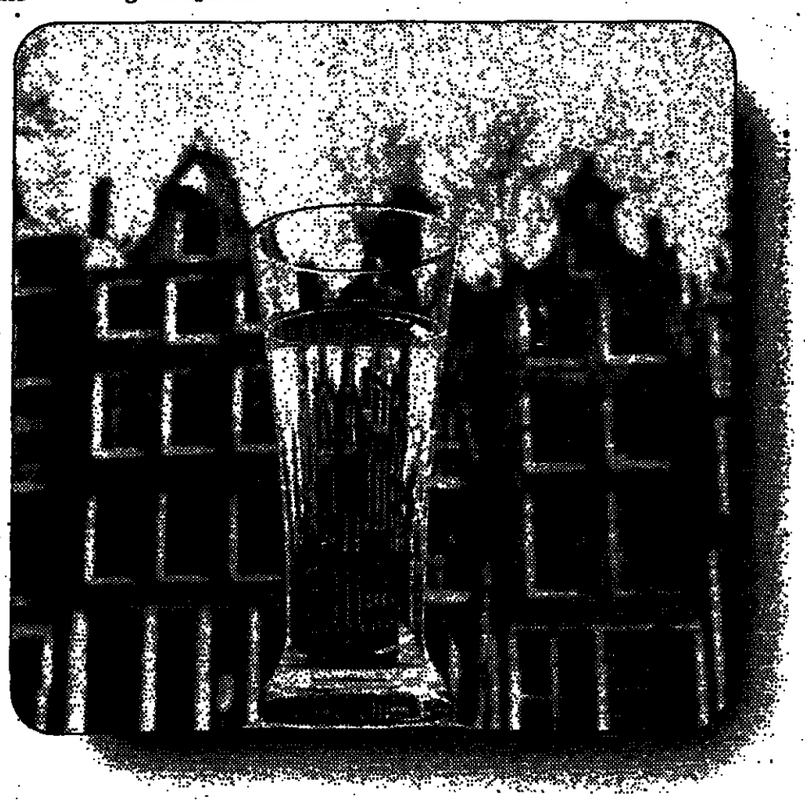
Reprisals, refusals of permission to publish and a cutoff of income from such sources as translations and royalties have been suffered by some of the other 23 "Metropol" authors, including Mr. Aksyonov, who says that he is being driven to a decision to emigrate.

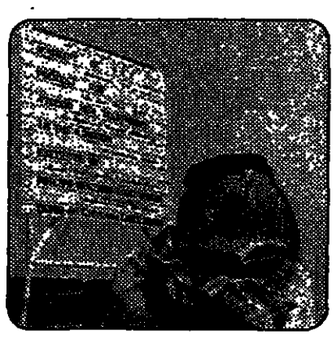
Another perspective on our project capability

The city of Amsterdam is literally infiltrated by sea and raw water. Yet for centuries, maintaining an adequate supply of pure drinking water has been a cause of major concern. A problem compounded by her increasing domestic and urban growth... which are expected to grow from 90 million to 160 million cubic metres per year by the end of this century. To the long-term planners the picture was clear. While efficient and economic drinking water production has always been important, in the years ahead it would become vital, and at the same time, more difficult to achieve.

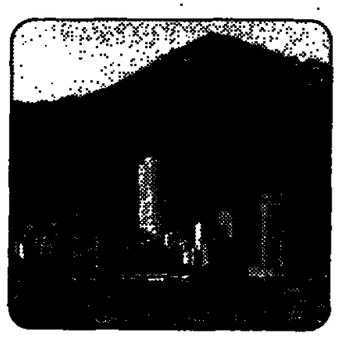
So the Amsterdam Water Authority installed a Philips computerised supervision system to monitor all water-treatment processes at their main purification plant. This 'pilot system' served as a basis to develop an automatic control strategy involving two other (new) purification plants and the connecting pipeline. Again, Philips were asked to supply the computerised system. The purification process as a whole, as well as each of the individual sub-processes, are continuously monitored and controlled. In addition, the system can provide valuable management information for long-term operational and financial control, and perform daily logging of plant and process data for later evaluation.

As the Amsterdam water-purification project clearly indicates, Philips possess both the technology and the experience to contribute a specialised capability to a wide variety of projects, anywhere in the world. And the scope of this capability can be accessed from the following examples.





Nationwide telephony. In a joint venture project with L.M. Ericsson, we are presently upgrading Saudi Arabia's public telephone system to computer control; extending the network throughout the kingdom, and increasing the subscriber capacity by 470 000 lines. To do this, over 13,000 kilometres of cabling must be supplied, layed and connected to more than 100 newly equipped telephone exchanges. We also have to equip four network management computer centres and a software programming centre, and provide training facilities for local maintenance and service. All within the remarkably short period of three years! The first phase of this, the largest and most ambitious telecommunications project in history, was completed right on schedule. And progress on the second - final - phase is proceeding likewise.



Building construction. The 63-storey Hopewell Centre in Hong Kong is a striking example of aesthetics merged with modern technology. Philips were specialist advisors for the electronic systems and lighting in this project. We also supplied: a computerised building automation system as well as systems for closed circuit TV, public address, paging, lighting and security.

Aviation. To meet an estimated throughput of 220 planes per day by 1980, Singapore's Changi International Airport Authority will use a LORAD (long-range radar and display) air traffic control system capable of simultaneously processing flight plan data for up to 300 flights while monitoring as many as 250 aircraft. Ground-movement surveillance at the airport will be by means of a high-definition ASDE (airport surface detection equipment) which presents a clear 'bird's eye' view of all runways, taxiways, moving and stationary objects, on daylight viewing radar displays. Designed and manufactured by Signaal (a Philips company) in close co-operation with Singapore Philips and the Singapore civil aviation authorities, these new installations will make Changi one of the most technically advanced airports in the Far East.

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Israel Cites Election Advances

Progress Seen on Palestinian Self-Rule

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (AP) — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. negotiators claimed today to have made progress on Palestinian autonomy, but still appeared far apart on key issues such as the status of Jerusalem and its Arab voters.

At the end of the one-day meeting Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said it took 14 weeks of Rhodesia peace talks before agreement was reached, and that the seven-month-old autonomy talks had not had nearly as long to work out a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The negotiators held the seventh session of autonomy talks at the hotel near the pyramids where they first sat down to talk peace two years ago.

Israeli chief delegate Yosef Burg told the opening session, "It's a good omen that we are meeting where the peace talks began in December, 1977. Nobody can say it didn't work."

Sees Support

Mr. Burg said at a news conference at the end of the session that he believed progress made by a committee on procedures for an election in the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip would attract Palestinian support.

"We have made progress in working on an election system, election rights, how to vote and be elected, and I personally hope that the progress will show to the Palestinian Arabs that there will be a process of free elections and that it is worthwhile to participate," he said.

The three parties said in a statement that expert assistance would be sought by groups working on the powers and responsibilities of a self-rule council for the Palestinians.

Mr. Khalil said the experts would come from each of the three sides, but no further details were given.

Many observers doubt the May, 1980, deadline for agreement on an autonomy plan can be met on schedule because of the wide differences between Egypt and Israel over the concept of autonomy.

Mr. Sadat has said autonomy is a way station to full independence for the 1.2 million Palestinians residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which Israel has occupied since the 1967 war.

Egyptian negotiators have pressed for legislative powers for the Arabs in occupied territories and demanded that residents of Arab Jerusalem have the right to vote in proposed self-rule elections.

Israeli leaders have defined autonomy more narrowly — as control over people and not land — and have refused to consider the idea of a Palestinian state or the division of Jerusalem.

The issue of whether Arabs in the former Jordanian section of Jerusalem would be allowed to vote appeared to be a major point of contention.

"It is one of the points where we surely agree to disagree," said Mr. Burg, restating Israel's rejection of an Egyptian contention that the Arab section is part of the West Bank.

U.S. to Send Israel Palestinian for Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP) — Ziyad Abu Eain, a Palestinian accused by Israel of terrorist activities, yesterday was ordered returned to Israel to stand trial for murder.

U.S. magistrate Olga Jurco rejected arguments that the crime he is accused of committing — the May 14 bombing of a marketplace in Tiberias, Israel, in which two persons were killed and 36 injured — was political in nature. Defense attorneys argued that political crimes are exempt from the provisions of the U.S.-Israeli extradition treaty.

Proposal Rejected

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Palestinian mayors in the Israeli-occupied territories today rejected a proposal by Egypt to establish liaison offices in their towns.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, yesterday proposed the creation of the liaison offices in an attempt to peruade Palestinians to join the autonomy talks.

"Nobody will cooperate with these offices," said Mayor Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul in the West Bank. "If anybody goes there they would only be representing themselves and not what the people want."

But Mr. Milhem said the Palestinians might be persuaded to join the negotiations if they were assured the 5-year autonomy plan would lead to a Palestinian state.

Associated Press

QUACK — Tony Ventrese of Rotherham, England, is a radio-control enthusiast who has branched out from model boats and airplanes. Here he guides his latest innovation, a remote-controlled hunter's duck decoy, back to pondside.

Sudan Is Moving Toward Breaking Relations With Egypt Over Israel

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Dec. 19 (AP) — Sudan has begun to pave the way for breaking diplomatic ties with Egypt by withdrawing its ambassador to Cairo and appointing him to a Foreign Ministry post, the official Sudanese press agency reported yesterday.

Egypt and Israel are scheduled to establish diplomatic relations in February, and Sudan has said that its diplomats in the Egytian capital will be called home when the Israeli flag flies in Cairo.

Sudan was one of Egypt's few remaining Arab backers, but recently it began criticizing the Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts after pressure from oil-rich Arab financial backers at the Arab summit meeting in Tunis last month.

Ambassador Mohamed Mirghani will be replacing the present minister of state for foreign affairs, who has been appointed ambassador to Canada, the agency said. Egypt's ambassador to Khartoum has also left his embassy, reportedly on vacation in Egypt. Diplomatic sources do not expect him to return to the Sudan.

Cinders Crack Cockpit

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — Flying cinders cracked the cockpit windshield of an All Nippon Airways TriStar airliner, carrying 96 persons over Mount Sakurajima near here yesterday. The plane landed safely and no one was injured, airline officials said.

Evacuation Deadline Nears

Militant Israelis Resolve To Retain Illegal Outpost

By William Claiborne

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, Dec. 19 (WP) — With only 13 days left before the deadline to evacuate their illegal outpost near here, the fiercely determined ultranationalistic settlers of Elon Moreh are entrenching themselves deeper into the rocky hillsides, clinging to the implausible belief that the government will practically annex the West Bank before it forcibly removes them.

As a piercing winter wind swept across the Samarian hills yesterday and Arab landowners in the nearby village of Rujeib waited expectantly for the settlers to begin moving off their property, a bulldozer inched its way up the dirt road leading to the trailer homes that make up Elon Moreh.

But instead of beginning to raze the infrastructure of the settlement, as ordered by the highest court in Israel, the workmen were improving the winding roadway.

The 15 Israeli families that comprise the nucleus of Elon Moreh continue to work on their modest little houses, planting in flowerbeds scratched out of the rocky soil and touching up their quarters as if they had a lifetime lease on the land.

Permanency

There are signs of permanency everywhere, despite the countdown to the end of Elon Moreh: an intricate network of water and sewage pipes carefully designed to accommodate more houses, a well-stocked convenience store, a tiny daycare center and primary school, and television antenae on the rooftops.

Mikhail Shuvt, an activist in the militant Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) settlement movement, explained what the signs of permanency are all about.

"We have no intention of becoming wandering Jews inside greater Israel," Mrs. Shuvt said firmly, with a touch of hardness in her voice that comes from being moved out of illegal settlements eight times in the last six years.

Mrs. Shuvt is not atypical of Gush Emunim settlers, some of the most fervent of whom picked Elon Moreh for a stand against the growing opposition to Jewish settlements on Arab land. She is unashamedly mystic when it comes to defining Jewish rights to the West Bank.

"Why? Because this is the heart of Israel. Somewhere around here the first place Abraham settled. One could say this is where we started as a nation," Mrs. Shuvt said.

The Elon Moreh settlers have been here since June 7, when the Israeli Army assisted operation, first tents and generators and water tanks were put in place before Arab landowners could appeal to the high court of Israel.

But the court eventually did hear the appeal petitions, and on Oct. 1 ruled the government had illegally expropriated Arab land for Elon Moreh. It gave the settlers a month to leave, a deadline Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Cabinet later extended by six weeks to Dec. 31.

The government began preparing a new site at the nearby hill of Jabel Kabir, and earlier this month it appeared that the settlers would move and the crisis had been avoided.

But Gush Emunim leaders have claimed that their agreement to evacuate Elon Moreh was conditioned on Mr. Begin's willingness to formally declare a change in the legal status of the West Bank, making an assertion that the West Bank is not legally an occupied territory and, therefore, Hague convention prohibitions against seizing private land for civilian settlements are not applicable.

Although the government has always contended that the West Bank never was legally sovereign territory of Jordan, which seized it in 1948, and therefore is not necessarily occupied land, it has recognized the applicability of the Hague and Geneva conventions in its administration of the territory, recognizing that to do otherwise would be tantamount to annexation.

"If we have a declaration that this is not conquered land, we move," Mrs. Shuvt said, echoing an ultimatum issued by Elon Moreh leader Benni Katsover.

When reminded that the Camp David peace treaty explicitly prohibits Israel from changing the West Bank's legal status without the consent of the other participants, the United States, and Jordan or the Palestinians, if they join, Mrs. Shuvt replied:

"It isn't a secret that we want to cancel the autonomy talks. We think that this whole peace agreement will be a disaster. At least we would like to annex Judea and Samaria, but if we can't do that, at least the government can say this is not occupied territory."

With these wide differences between Gush Emunim and the government, committed as it is to continuing the Camp David peace process, there appears little chance of avoiding a confrontation with Elon Moreh residents.

Role of Court

The government could postpone the crisis by extending the deadline, but there seems little chance of that.

Foreign Ministry officials said today that Attorney General Aharon Barak Zamir had told Mr. Begin only the court can issue a decision on the change of status of the West Bank, and that it cannot be done by the ministry or the Cabinet, as claimed by Gush Emunim.

Mr. Begin has hinted that his patience is running out, and Defense Prime Minister Simcha Erlich, a conservative, says that when the Elon Moreh deadline expires, the settlers should be moved and that "Fifteen families cannot play games with a country."

A source close to Mr. Begin said the prime minister's anxiety over a possibly violent clash between the army and Gush Emunim militants at Elon Moreh has steadily grown. "If we have to remove them by force and there is bloodshed, I believe the government would fall," the source said.

Dr. Nolan Lewis, Psychoanalyst, Nuremberg, D

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 19 — Dr. Nolan D.C. Lewis, 90, psychoanalyst noted for his role at the Nuremberg trials, died here yesterday.

Dr. Lewis was asked to examine 22 high-ranking Nazis who were to be tried for war crimes after World War II. After interviews with the Nazis and their associates and relatives, he ruled that the 22 were sane and fit for trial.

Dr. Lewis studied under Freud in Vienna and was later a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University in New York.

He served as the head of the New York Psychiatric Institute and the Princeton Institute and was honored by the American College of Psychoanalysts in 1970 for his achievements, which included several published works of clinical study.

Pair Shot, Wounded By Attackers in Italy

ROME, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Two men shot two persons in the streets of Naples and in Catania, Sicily, yesterday, authorities said.

In the incident in Sicily, the victim was Cono Di Graziano, a Christian Democratic politician. In Naples, Stefano Carannante was shot by the occupants of a passing car.

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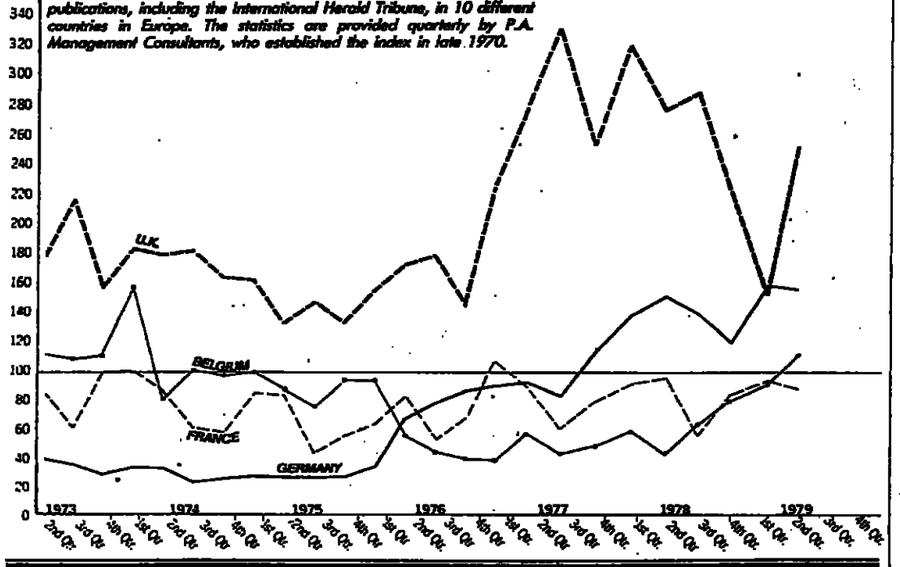

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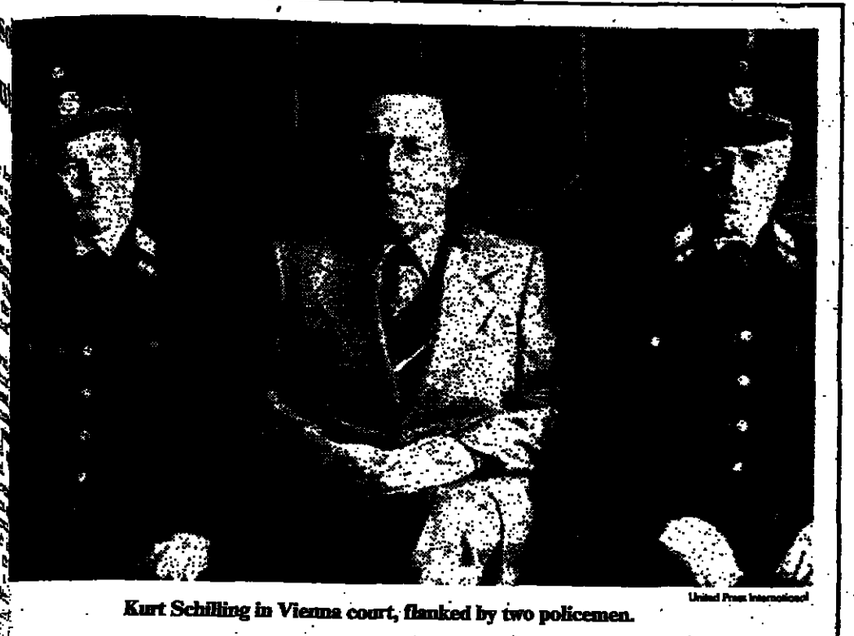

United Press International

Kurt Schilling in Vienna court, flanked by two policemen.

...ustria Convicts Swiss for Military Spying

...T. POELTEN, Austria, Dec. 19 (AP) — Swiss ...ness consultant Kurt Schilling today was sen...ced by an Austrian court to a five-month sus...ded prison term for aiding a military intelli...ce service of a foreign power.

...chilling, who had pleaded guilty to the charge, ...also ordered expelled from Austria.

...chilling, 57, said he had been asked to supple...nt the work of official Swiss observers at the ...neuvers, the largest in Austria since 1918. He ...d was not paid, but was to have been able to turn ...n expense account.

Arrested Nov. 24 near Amstetten, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Vienna, Schilling, a reserve colonel in the Swiss Army, was charged with gathering military intelligence for a foreign power.

Schilling contended he had been asked to observe the maneuvers by Swiss Col. Albert Bachmann. Swiss officials said that Col. Bachmann was later suspended from his job for acting without authority.

The November maneuvers involved 32,000 troops and were intended to test the Austrian military ability to attack an invader's rear units.

But Arranges Public Screenings

...eking TV Bars Film on Privilege Abuse

By James P. Sterba

...ING (NYT) — Many Peking ...sion viewers were disappoint... Nov. 25, when a scheduled publicized videotape drama ... a young man who went ...d posing as the son of various ... government officials was ...ed at the last minute.

...ken a Peking resident tele...d the television station to ask ...he was told, "The leaders ...allow it," by a station worker ...did little to hide his anger.

...w, however, the drama is ...shown before packed houses ...cted auditoriums and theaters ...ing in what appears to be an ...defiance by the television sta... which is supposed to be under ...ontrol of Communist Party ...al Committee.

...station, one of two in the ...se capital, has been circulat... 70-minute drama to various ...tional theaters and selling ...s to work units.

Based on True Story

...drama, entitled, "Who Is ...is based on a true story of a ...from Shanghai who talked his ...to free wine, a watch, money, ...and theater tickets, and even ...love of a former capitalist's ...ter before he was caught.

...Wenhui Daily, the Shanghai ...aper that first reported the ...al, said that the youth had no ...l technique other than saying ...is the son of the "vice chief of ...of Peking, or some other offi... Lesser officials fell all over ...selves to accommodate him.

...ce late last year, the Chinese ...nment hierarchy has sanc...d much open discussion in the ...about senior cadres and their ...ves abusing their privileges. ...even circulated a document ...ing exactly what perquisites ...allowed to officials of a certain ...

...e drama, made for television, ...produced in that atmosphere. ...in recent weeks, the Chinese ...nment has clamped down on ...ism and has grown sensitive to ...ges of abuse in high places. Ob...rs speculated that this new at...here may have been responsi...r the drama's cancellation on ...sion.

Good Looks

...e taped drama was unusual in ...a handsome actor plays the ...of the villain. Usually, in Chi...films, goodness is associated ...good looks.

...ith a sharp eye, the villain picks ...a pretty girl on a train. Her ...and bearing indicate that she ...e daughter of a well-placed ...e. He tells her, without a blush, ...he is the son of the Shanghai ...incial party secretary — and ...ediately things are made easy ...im.

...ter, he talks two girls from ...inent families into marrying ...One girl brings him home to ...her mother, who is delighted ...her daughter made such an ad...geous match. The mother ...s and dines him, even giving ...him cash and a watermelon when he leaves to catch a train for Peking.

Yet another girlfriend is so dazzled by the thought of marrying the son of a high-ranking cadre that she breaks off her romance with another man.

A woman doctor later writes him a state-subsidized prescription for medicine that is hard to get, and then asks his help in getting her husband transferred to the city in which she works. Their work assignments had separated them for several years.

The train conductor arranges a luxurious and free first-class berth for him, hoping that the young man will urge his father to help to arrange the transfer of the conductor's son back from a rural labor camp.

At one point in the drama, the young man is presented with an army uniform by an officer currying favor.

In the drama he is caught quickly. In real life, he managed to fool everyone from lowly clerks to the families of party officials for nearly two months.

Audiences seem to love the film.

...anish Farmers ...rotest Tax Plan

...OPENHAGEN, Dec. 19 (AP) — ...ut 5,000 farmers on tractors ...upted traffic in Copenhagen ...11 other cities today in a pro... against a government plan to ...ose a tax on their gains from the ...aluation of the Danish kroner.

...he protesters here were hoping ...a meeting with Premier Anker ...gensen, who is seeking parlia...tary approval of his economic ...gram.

...he current government proposal ...udes a one-time tax of .07 per... on the $150 million that Dan... agricultural interests are expect... to realize from the 5-percent de...uation of the kroner earlier this ...nth.

U.S. Wary of Combat Role For Russia in Afghanistan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP) — The United States expressed renewed concern yesterday about a continuing buildup of combat-equipped Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said the U.S. estimate of Soviet military personnel in that country is now somewhat higher than 5,000, the figure released by the department Saturday. However, Mr. Reston said, reports of 10,000 to 20,000 Russian troops in the country "appear to be exaggerated."

The State Department has reported that more than 1,000 of the Russians that recently arrived in the country are combat troops. It is this growing contingent, rather than the military advisers and air base guards who previously were reported to be in Afghanistan, which is drawing the American puzzlement and concern.

Some U.S. officials have speculated that the Russians are preparing to shift from an essentially advisory role in the Kabul government's war against rebelling Moslem tribesmen to direct involvement in ground combat. Such a combat role would be highly unusual for the Russians.

Soviet pilots and gunners were reported this fall to be flying helicopter gunship missions against the rebels, and Russians reportedly had taken over Bargam air base near Kabul to handle incoming logistical flights.

The officials also said, however, that there is no certainty that the Soviet role is changing, nor do they have an estimate of the numbers of troops that will be sent to Afghanistan in the present round of transport flights. It is still considered possible — though somewhat less likely as the buildup continues — that the new Soviet force is intended to protect the airfield and other Russian facilities and personnel, or that the troops are intended to shore up Afghan support for the embattled regime of President Hafizullah Amin.

Gunfire at Amin Residence

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 19 (UPI) — A gun battle erupted in the official residence of President Amin in Kabul during the weekend and Mr. Amin escaped injury, the Urdu-language newspaper the Morninger said yesterday.

The report said that two groups exchanged fire briefly. It said no further details were available on the shooting and said there was no word of deaths or injuries. The report was filed from Peshawar on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

This was the second shooting incident reported at Mr. Amin's residence this month. On Dec. 3, the Morninger reported a shooting at the residence in which it said 200 members of the ruling Khalq Party were injured, including Mr. Amin. In an interview with Indian and Italian journalists last week, Mr. Amin acknowledged that there had been a coup attempt and refrained from denying that he had been wounded.

Vietnam Assails Cambodian Visit By Carter's Wife

PEKING, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Vietnam charged at the China-Vietnam peace talks today that President Carter sent his wife to visit Cambodian refugee camps only to win him votes in the U.S. presidential election.

Dinh Nho Liem, chief of the Vietnameee delegation, said after the 15th session of the deadlocked negotiations, "The U.S. imperialists are raising a hue and cry about famine in Cambodia but they have been using aid to Cambodian for political purpose.

"Carter himself has used his wife to conduct his campaign for aid in Cambodia for the presidential elections in the United States," he said. "Rosalynn Carter wanted to show that Carter is humane. But the most humane act to be taken in Cambodia is to eliminate the Pol Pot regime, a horrible genocidal regime."

Meanwhile, China charged that Vietnam "deliberately created famine and pushed the Cambodian people to the verge of extinction" in order to control the country. Mr. Liem replied that the United Nations and Red Cross agreed that without Vietnamese aid Cambodia would have more difficulties in getting food.

China also warned that serious consequences will result unless Vietnam stops alleged border intrusions into Chinese territory. But China stopped short of threatening to teach the Vietnamese a "second lesson" by invading Vietnam as China did Feb 17.

Pakistan Curbs Jail Visits to Ali

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — Martial law authorities have stopped foreign journalists from visiting jailed Pakistan journalist Salamat Ali, who was sentenced to a year of rigorous imprisonment for writing an anti-government article.

Mr. Ali, a correspondent for the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review, was sentenced last month by a military tribunal. During his first two weeks in jail, Mr. Ali was allowed to meet two Western journalists on condition that they did not report their visit or discuss political topics.

Attempts by two other foreign journalists during the weekend and Monday to visit Mr. Ali were turned down. A martial law spokesman said that from now on Mr. Ali would be allowed to receive visits only once a week from his immediate family and close friends named by him.

News Analysis

Mexico Seeks Stability to Exploit Oil-Fueled Economy

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Hammer and chisel in hand, President Jose Lopez Portillo stood before a large unsculptured stone titled "Mexico." "Well, what's it going to be?" asked a bedraggled peasant. "That's what I'd like to know," replied the president. And to one side, a rotund businessman in a top hat added quietly, "Me too."

The scene is of course apocryphal, dreamed up by the Mexican cartoonist Rius and published last week in the political magazine Proceso to mark the halfway point in President Lopez Portillo's six-year term.

But the cartoon seemed to capture the questioning mood of the country. In the last three years, Mr. Lopez Portillo, helped by vast oil discoveries, has restored confidence in the economy and strengthened political freedom. Yet many here remain uncertain what kind of Mexico is taking shape.

More specifically, there is a widespread feeling that oil has placed Mexico at a crucial crossroads at which it must define the social and economic model that will take the country into the 21st century.

"We confront an alternative of historic dimension," the powerful pro-government Labor Congress said this week. "Either aggressive monopolistic capitalism prevails and consolidates an anti-democratic and unjust society or Mexico turns toward construction of a new society, the society of workers to which we aspire through revolutionary nationalism and profound structural reforms."

The private sector, which has benefited enormously from the government's economic policies, also seems aware that a critical point has been reached in the life of the administration. "We won the first half," a prominent industrialist said. "In the past, we've won the first half, but lost the second — and the game. This time, we have to keep winning."

The president, on the other hand, eager to avoid being placed in any ideological category, has both dampened expectations of any dramatic surge of populism and has defended himself against charges of being conservative by reminding Mexicans of the severe economic crisis that he inherited.

Faced by a collapsing currency, widespread unemployment, a flight of capital, record inflation and peasant unrest, Mr. Lopez Portillo had few options in December, 1976. He therefore established an Alliance for Production with the private sector, held down wage demands and accepted an austerity program proposed by the International Monetary Fund.

"It would be monstrous and, for me, deeply painful and offensive for the Alliance for Production to be seen as a system for protecting the private sector," he argued. "It was an effort to save the country's economic apparatus and in that we succeeded."

But the president's success in guiding the country from slump to boom, from an economic growth rate of 1.7 percent in 1976 to 7.5 percent this year, has also helped blur memories of the recent crisis and focus attention anew on the country's chronic social problems.

In response, Mr. Lopez Portillo has again urged patience, arguing that the effects of the crisis are still being felt, above all in high inflation. "Mexico is not yet receiving the benefits of its oil," he said. "We're in what I call the 'zero year' between what we will become and what we are. One stage has not yet arrived and the other is not yet over."

A man of philosophical bent, who came to power through administrative rather than political posts, Mr. Lopez Portillo is among the few presidents who have tried to govern instead of rule Mexico. And his goal would appear to be a country guided by reason and planning rather than whim and influence.

Perhaps the most significant change the president has made has been the introduction of detailed planning, a process that has so far involved urban, agricultural and industrial sectors and will reach a climax next month with the announcement of a Global Development Plan.

In the economy, the administration has begun a much-needed tax reform and is promoting the growth of the stock exchange. And, trying to reverse a centuries-old tradition of life in the mountains, it is guiding Mexico's urban and industrial growth toward underpopulated coastal areas.

Typical of the long-term changes being sought by Mr. Lopez Portillo is the government's family-planning program. Even though Mexico's population seems certain to grow from 68 million today to at least 110 million in the year 2000, the hope is to lower the annual growth rate from 3.5 percent in 1974 to 2.5 percent in 1982 and to just 1 percent at the end of the century.

Mr. Lopez Portillo's view is that broad social development can come only through the creation of jobs and that full employment can come only as a result of vast industrial investment. The focus of his strategy is therefore long-term industrialization, which, even with growing oil revenues, cannot resolve the chronic underemployment before the end of the century. "But for the first time in 10 years, job creation is higher than the growth of the population," the president noted recently.

'Economic Indigestion'

For the rest of his term, though, his main challenge may be to hold down public expectations at a time of rising oil earnings. To minimize "economic indigestion" — inflation, corruption and waste — he has placed a ceiling of 2,250,000 barrels a day on oil output from next year, but exports of oil and other natural products in 1980 will still be worth $11 billion.

With inflation expected to exceed 25 percent next year, the short-term cost of the long-term solution will nevertheless involve considerable hardship for many Mexicans. The president, though, accepts inflation as the price for greater employment and seems in no mood to change his approach.

"I am perfectly well defined as a president of the Mexican revolution who is responding to the challenges of the moment and the expectations of the country in given circumstances," he said. "I have no anguish about greater definition. I and my government are perfectly defined."

Brother, Cousin Killed in Last 3 Months

Truce Was Too Late for Black Rhodesian

SALISBURY (LAT) — Aaron Nyamutsamba heard about the cease-fire in the Rhodesian guerrilla war when he awakened Tuesday and turned on the radio.

"It has come three months too late," the 29-year-old construction worker said to his wife, Joyce, as they and their two small children stirred in their one-room concrete house on the outskirts of Salisbury.

Mr. Nyamutsamba lost his 15-year-old brother three months ago. The boy was killed, Mr. Nyamutsamba said, by government troops.

"They shot him when he tried to run away during a roundup of villagers in our tribal homeland," he said sadly. "They said we were helping the terrorists. But my family wasn't helping anybody. We were just trying to be left alone."

Mr. Nyamutsamba also lost a cousin, beaten to death a few weeks ago by guerrillas. "They saw him wearing a pair of government-issue socks, so they said he was working for the government."

With his feeling of bitterness toward both sides, it might be expected that the tall, pleasant-faced Mr. Nyamutsamba would be undecided about whom he will vote for in the British-supervised elections due to follow implementation of the cease-fire.

"I hate Nkomo like hell," he said, referring to Joshua Nkomo, one of the guerrilla leaders. Mr. Nkomo is a member of the Ndebele tribal group, and Mr. Nyamutsamba is from the Shona tribal family. The two tribes have waged war in the past, and today seem to be sworn political enemies.

"I don't think I will vote for the bishop again," he said, continuing his rundown of choices. He referred to former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, who is a bishop in the Methodist Church.

Under an agreement reached at a peace conference in London aimed at bringing legitimate independence to the country, Bishop Muzorewa relinquished his office to permit a temporary return of British rule. This is one provision for ending the guerrilla war, a conflict waged first against white minority rule of former leader Ian Smith and then against Bishop Muzorewa's biracial government in which whites still held substantial power.

"The bishop did not keep his promises. He did not improve our living," Mr. Nyamutsamba said.

"But did you expect he could in six months he was in office?" he was asked.

"He could have raised our wages in that time, but he didn't. So I will not vote for him," Mr. Nyamutsamba said.

"I will vote for Mugabe," he declared, referring to Robert Mugabe, the other guerrilla leader, who is of the Shona tribal group.

"But isn't Mugabe a socialist, maybe a Marxist?"

Mr. Nyamutsamba is a high school graduate and his quick reply indicated understanding of the political philosophies.

"He may be, but he is to be democratically elected, so he will run a democratic government," Mr. Nyamutsamba said. "We need some socialism, although I don't expect or even want the whites to give up what is rightfully theirs. As for Mugabe's support from Russia, a black nationalist must take help from anyone who will help him."

—JACK FOISIE

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Three Cheers for Rhodesia

The Patriotic Front in Rhodesia has done what a lot of people, friends as well as foes, doubted it would ever do: abandon the battlefield for a political contest that will surely try its fragile unity and perhaps deny it power. To be sure, the Front had reason. Its nearly exhausted sponsors in the Front-line states were insisting on it. Its rivals in Salisbury, having pretty well consolidated their military operations, were moving toward breaking their longtime international isolation. Still, the most fateful thing in a war, after starting it, is recognizing when to stop it. For making this choice the Front deserves immense respect — no less, in fact, than the Salisbury regime deserves for the earlier political compromises that alone let the British extract matching compromises from the Front.

What Salisbury and the Front have done is commit themselves to building a functioning black-majority, multiracial democracy in southern Africa: a miracle. There is no underestimating the obstacles yet to be overcome, but there is also no underestimating the importance of the effort. The success that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's policy has achieved in Rhodesia should facilitate a parallel success for Western diplomacy soon in the neighboring territory of Namibia. Not only will this double triumph preempt a larger continuing southern African war, one that almost certainly would have drawn ever-greater Cuban and Soviet participation. A fresh and near example of racial cooperation is bound to play usefully in the intense debate South Africa's ruling whites are conducting on their own country's future.

In less than half a year's time, Mrs. Thatcher turned a sow's ear of a negotiation into a silk purse. She has reaped the credit during her current Washington visit — and deservedly so. It's only fair to note, however, the U.S. contribution. Jimmy Carter was himself never able to become an effective mediator in Rhodesia. But he was correct in contending that there was a peaceful, pro-Western, multiracial way — that black animus, Marxist ideology and Soviet-Cuban strategy did not have to be controlling. In the last lap, too, he rose above the pro-guerrilla cast that had long dogged his diplomacy, resisting an effort to have him undermine Britain's down-the-middle approach by keeping sanctions on alone. The United States thus comes out in a good position to play its part in helping Rhodesia become Zimbabwe, a country all of its citizens can call their own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Windfall Outrage

The oil windfall tax, in the butchered form in which the U.S. Senate has now passed it, is outrageously weak. It makes enormous and dangerous concessions to an industry that is already very large and already enjoys more than normal prosperity. The defense of this bill is that the tax must be kept light to provide the industry with incentives. But the incentives in this bill are wildly and disproportionately high. The House version of this tax is in every respect superior.

The crucial issue is the tax on newly discovered oil. A year ago, under price controls, the oil sold for $12.60 a barrel. Today it's been decontrolled, for compelling reasons of national interest, and it goes at prices around $30 a barrel. Over the next two years, as the price controls are lifted on all oil, the revenues of the oil producers will more than double. The purpose of the windfall tax is to return some of that enormous flow to the public and — beyond the obvious matters of equity — provide a shock absorber to the rest of the economy against this immense diversion of money to one industry.

Under the Senate's bill, the windfall tax on that $30 barrel of newly discovered oil would be 95 cents. The windfall is real. The tax is a joke.

If the price rose to $40 — not, unfortunately, beyond imagination — the tax would be a terrific $1.80. The House bill is a different matter. Its top rate is 60 percent on this oil, compared with the Senate's 10 percent. On a $30 barrel of oil, the tax would be $6.90. Is that really unendurably harsh and confiscatory? Remember that it would leave the producer $23.10 for oil that, produced a year earlier, would have gone for that $12.60. Producers' revenues will rise rapidly under either bill. The question is how fast to let them rise.

The Senate bill, its authors say, would raise $178 billion over the next 10 years. That sounds impressive. But the figure is computed on price and production assumptions that show new revenues to the oil producers — income, that is to say, in addition to their present income — of perhaps $750 billion over those 10 years. That aggregated 10-year figure obscures an important aspect of this tax: in the Senate's form, it would rapidly decline over the coming decade. The heaviest rates are on the oil from the reserves in production longest, and they are rapidly being depleted.

In a particularly offensive gesture, the Senate has exempted what it calls the small independent producer from paying any windfall tax at all. The small independent producer is an individual selling no more than 1,000 barrels a day — which, with decontrol, will mean an income of $10 million a year. How's that for populism?

Now the two versions of the windfall tax will go to a House-Senate conference. Since President Carter wants it enacted quickly, perhaps the White House will be tempted to push for the usual split-the-difference compromise. But both the president and the House would do better to disregard the calendar and stand fast. The House bill sets no more than a modest tax. The case for it becomes more compelling with every surge upward in oil prices.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cambodia: Blocking Food

The international groups supplying food to Cambodia have gone out of their way not to antagonize the regime in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese supporting that regime and the Soviet Union, which supports Vietnam. When the rest of the world condemned all three for not allowing enough food into Cambodia, the relief agencies remained quiet enough to get *some* supplies in. It was a wise gamble; more than 50,000 tons of food and other supplies have reached Cambodia. More is arriving daily.

But the frustration of these groups has become difficult to deny. An official of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for instance, now admits that little aid has left Cambodia's docks and warehouses. A U.S. intelligence report says some of the aid is being taken to feed Vietnamese and Cambodian soldiers. None of the officials are willing to give up the aid effort. But at least one of them now says that the time could come when they "would have to say strongly and publicly, 'We cannot operate,' and diminish shipments down to nothing." Such words chill the heart.

Phnom Penh and its friends keep saying the hunger isn't disastrous. Cambodia's refugees in Thailand say it is, and their bodies show plain evidence. Whatever one calls it, the lack of food has killed many people, food remains in short supply and Phnom Penh and Hanoi refuse to give full support to those most able to help. Their motive, presumably, is to bar witnesses to the deprivation who might wish to negotiate an end to Cambodia's civil war. The result is more suffering and death among a dwindling Khmer population.

Most of all, Phnom Penh and Hanoi are holding out for recognition of the new Cambodian regime that replaced the murderous Pol Pot, still fighting a rear-guard resistance. But these tactics can only reduce their chances. It is sad that these questions of legitimacy have colored the entire world's view of Cambodia. But is this to become merely a battle for sovereignty in a wasteland? There must be healthy people worth capturing before the assorted meddlings can continue.

Thailand so wants to avoid a larger war in the area that it has taken steps to keep Cambodian guerrillas from using its territory as a safe base. Other nations, too, may one day be interested in arranging political compromises. But Phnom Penh, Hanoi and Moscow are making *any* civilized arrangement more difficult with their cynical tolerance of starvation when there is food at hand. They must be doing something very, very wrong when they drive professional feeders of the hungry to start talking about withholding food.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 20, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky is credited with the intention of doing away with many of the needless vexations which help to make life miserable in Russia. There has been one report recently which both Russians and foreigners would be glad to believe true. It is nothing less than that of the abolition of the passport system. Russia shares with Turkey alone, of the countries of Europe, the obnoxious custom according to which every person in Russia, or coming into Russia, becomes a prisoner at the will of the police. The dread of the passport and the necessary visits to the police station which it entails, and the hatred of its inquisitorial nature, keep thousands of visitors away from Russia every year.

Fifty Years Ago
December 20, 1929

LONDON — The purchase and intended transformation into an office building of the Hotel Cecil, in the Strand, one of the most familiar landmarks of London, is announced. This historic structure, was purchased by Shell-Mex Ltd., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell oil group, for about £1.5 million. Heavy financial losses suffered while part of the building was under repair during the past year are said to have been the cause of the sale. The end of the Hotel Cecil will mean the closing of one of the most celebrated dining-rooms in England, but the purchasers intend to include a deluxe restaurant in the new building, to be taken over in June.

'Ho! Ho! Ho!'

'The Dangerous Decade'

By James Reston

NEW YORK — In her first and all too brief visit to the United States as prime minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher gave the political leaders of the United States a few things to consider.

To begin with, she demonstrated by her speech to the Foreign Policy Association here in New York that the art of political speech is not dead. This we had begun to doubt. But nobody who heard her here or in Washington, including those who reject her conservative philosophy, could question her ability to use the English language to reduce the diversity and complexity of contemporary problems to a clearer identity and to command the attention and respect of her audiences.

Second, she reminded us that it is possible to face the perplexities of the 1970s and what she called "the dangerous decade" of the 1980s with serenity and even with hope.

Challenges

The challenges to our security and to our way of life in the coming 10 years, she said, may be more acute than in the 1970s, but the leaders of the Western nations would need to be firm, calm and united.

"Neither weakness, nor anger nor despair will serve us," she observed. "The problems are daunting, but in my view there is ample reason for optimism."

Mrs. Thatcher has been in office for only seven months. She has clearly not had time to prove that her policies — tight monetary control, reduced government spending, cutting income taxes, raising some sales taxes sharply, abolish government wage guidelines and dividend controls, etc. — will actually work.

In fact, inflation is now running in Britain at 17-20 percent. The basic government interest rate is now at 17 percent, mortgages are now costing over 15 percent, and while the new prime minister campaigned as the friend of small entrepreneurs, the borrowing rate for small businesses in Britain is now almost at the 20 percent level.

These are sobering facts, which outrage the Socialists and even trouble many Tories, but it was the spirit of Mrs. Thatcher's lectures here that impressed many U.S. listeners who have lately been bewildered by the ambiguities of the U.S. presidential campaign rhetoric.

"The last 10 years have not been a happy period for the Western democracies, domestically or internationally," Mrs. Thatcher said. "Self-questioning is essential to the health of any society. But we have perhaps carried it too far — and carried to extremes, it causes paralysis. The time has come when the West — above all Europe and the United States — must begin to substitute action for introspection."

Listening to her bold confidence and even determination, one could not help remembering the distinction between the British parliamentary system and the U.S. presidential system.

Mrs. Thatcher has a reliable 43-member majority in the House of Commons. She can insist on support of that majority to transform her policies into law, at least in the early years of her five-year term. Only some spectacular disaster is likely to bring her down (though this can happen, as the new Canadian prime minister, Joe Clark, discovered after only six months in office).

President Carter, however, with much larger majorities in the House and Senate in Washington, cannot count on or compel the support of his fellow Democratic members under the U.S. system. Mrs. Thatcher agreed here that she had the votes and the time to work her way.

Objectives

Her objectives for Britain are quite clear:

- Less state intervention in Britain's economic and social life.
- More emphasis on the role and responsibility of the individual for the nation's wealth and welfare.
- Renewed emphasis on the idea of freedom and the rule of law.
- Emphasis on the sovereignty of Parliament, rather than on the power of the unions as expressed in recent years.

As for foreign policy, Mrs. Thatcher insisted that it was "time for action" in the 1980s, in this order: to restore the dynamic to our economies in the West; to modernize the West's defenses; to continue to seek agreement with the Soviet Union and its satellites; to help the developing countries to help themselves; to work together to improve the world economy through our international trading and financial institutions; to conserve our resources of energy, and to achieve an understanding with the oil producers in such a way that they and all other countries are benefited.

She was eloquent in her support of President Carter's policy in Iran and highly critical, almost defiant and mocking, of the Soviet system, and she emphasized her theme by quoting Walt Whitman at the end of her New York speech:

"It takes struggles in life to make strength; it takes fight for principles to make fortitude; it takes crisis to give courage and singleness of purpose to reach an objective."

Having paid tribute to Whitman's ideals, she concluded:

"Let us go down in history as the generation which not only understood what needed to be done but again had the strength, the self-discipline and the resolve to see it through. That is our generation, that is our task for the 1980s!"

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Clash Within U.S. On Cambodia Issue

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A sham battle of grandiose principles has divided the Carter administration on — of all things — the subject of aid to starving Cambodia. Ostensibly at issue, is the big-think question of whether policy should be shaped by power politics or humanitarian principles — by Metternich or the Bible.

Actually the question doesn't truly arise in Southeast Asia. The supposed philosophic debate merely provides cover for another episode in the tedious guerrilla war between the State Department under Cyrus Vance and the National Security Council staff under Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The basic facts are complex but clear. Last year Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, attacked the Cambodian regime of Pol Pot which is supported by China. The Vietnamese captured the capital, Phnom Penh, installed a puppet government under Heng Samrin and drove the Pol Pot forces toward the border with Thailand.

Abortive Victory

But despite enormous Soviet aid, the Vietnamese victory was abortive. China intervened on behalf of Pol Pot and occupied part of Vietnam for a brief period last spring. Pol Pot's regime, brutal in the extreme, instituted a scorched earth policy which denied parts of Cambodia to the Vietnamese.

Now the Vietnamese are on the offensive again. The combination of war and scorched earth has yielded mass starvation, particularly evident in swelling refugee camps along the Thai border.

The State Department has favored a policy of unconditional food aid sent to the starving victims from all countries and delivered both by land from Thailand and by ship through Phnom Penh. That approach is grounded in the humanitarian belief that a world flush with food cannot legitimately sit on its hands while millions starve.

In addition, there is the calculation that, in the absence of any aid, Pol Pot's forces would spill into Thailand, bringing the Vietnamese in train. The Thais would feel constrained to respond, and call on their U.S. ally for support. With China already pushing Washington to do more for Pol Pot, the United States would be dragged into a quarrel among communist powers.

Backed

The State Department approach was backed by the president's wife, Rosalynn Carter, who flew to inspect refugee camps when it looked as though Sen. Edward Kennedy might turn the issue against the president. But the State Department's position has been sharply criticized by the staff of the National Security Council. The NSC staff rightly points out that food sent through Phnom Penh benefits the Vietnamese and their Soviet backers. The NSC has favored a policy that directs food to Pol Pot-held areas, fingering the Soviet Union for failure to participate in famine relief.

When the view of the State Department, backed by Mrs. Carter, prevailed, leaks reflecting the NSC position began to appear in the press. Without much doubt the leaks were planted to discredit the State Department and promote Brzezinski's claim to succeed Cyrus Vance as secretary of state in the second Carter administration.

Normally this column is found in the corner of power politics. My sense is that foreign policy should be governed by national interest with humanitarian impulses a secondary consideration. I think Carter administration, and particularly the State Department under Vance, has been blind to some power plays — especially in Africa and the Horn of Africa. In my view the humanitarian impulse to oust the shah fostered in Iran a government clearly detrimental to U.S. security interests.

No Vital Interest

But in the case of Southeast Asia that logic simply does not apply. The United States has no vital interest in the area, and nothing that happens there matters in any important way to the United States. The large food aid program not only answers the humanitarian impulse, it also works to prevent a wider war.

The Bible and Metternich, in other words, yield the same counsel, and the supposed clash of philosophic principles is bogus. That is often true, and the lesson is that the hard problem of striking the right balance between interest and humanity does not respond to a doctrinaire solution.

Nor should the United States follow a doctrinaire policy. The United States ought not to engage the Soviet Union in a full-contact game all over the world. On the contrary, the U.S. interest is to stand firm in areas that are strategically important and where the United States has a preponderance of weight.

What is involved is not the application of power all across the board, but the measured application of the right doses in the right places. Since Brzezinski wants to earn his stripes by being secretary of state, he should show not merely the capacity to generalize but also the capacity to particularize.

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On Political Instability

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Political instability is unavoidable in the developing world: The clash of cultures, classes and customs is an explosive force. It is sometimes possible, however, to control and channel its potential destructiveness. Iran failed totally. South Korea struggles uneasily. Saudi Arabia, a house built on sand, still has perhaps a little time to shape its destiny, although how much, in the wake of the upsets of the last few weeks, is taxing the minds of the most informed observers.

It was Henry Kissinger who put his finger on the problem in an interview with The Economist in February. Looking back at what had gone wrong with U.S. policy in Iran, he confessed: "I accept the argument that I paid insufficient attention in Iran to the proposition that political construction should go side by side with economic construction. The failure was less of intelligence agencies than of a conceptual apparatus."

Yet too many outsiders are making the same mistake as they view unfolding events in Saudi Arabia. One doesn't have to be a Marxist historical determinist or a sociologist rooted in Max Weber to see that Saudi Arabia suffers from all the symptoms of a serious social and political illness brought on by too fast and too crude an economic development. The rush to modernization and Westernization, is overwhelming the delicate structure on which it is trying to build.

The Saudi Arabian dilemma is brought into focus by looking at the modern history of South Korea and Iran. South Korea appears to be holding together, despite the death of President Park, the Byzantine conspiracy that caused it and the struggle for power at the top that has followed it, because its economic foundations are both deep and widely based. Although Park failed on the political front in economic matters, he appears to have achieved a success.

Like a handful of other developing countries, South Korea found the magic formula for 10 percent annual GNP growth, but Park never made the mistake of allowing a small, middle and upper class to get too far ahead of the pack. He did not exploit the countryside to benefit the town. He did not allow great inequalities of income or opportunity to build up either between the middle classes and the working classes, or between the urban dwellers and the rural peasantry.

In fact, when Park died, South Korea could boast a remarkable achievement, perhaps existing nowhere else in the developing world — rural incomes were ahead of urban pay packets. Needless to say, all this was done at a price. Unions and strikes are forbidden. Political repression has been used at a tool of economic liberalism.

Compare this with the deposed shah's Iran. Although he made a attempt at land reform in the late 1950s, he never took the countryside very seriously. There was little follow-up and all Iran's great resources went into trying to build a new Los Angeles and new Atlantas. It was, as Zbigniew Brzezinski so telling described in his book "Between Two Ages," a "nervous, agitated, tense and fragmented" development, where "insatiable aspirations" took over from "rising expectations."

Inequalities

The inequalities, the corruption of the shah's inner circle, the seething *lumpenproletariat* out of tune with the shah's drummer's beat, all combined into one great inflammable mixture. Saudi Arabia, of course, is not Iran. It has never been a secular state attempting to shut the door on the power of the clergy; it has yet to enter fully into the period of full-scale industrialization. But religion and class may take their own way just as dangerous a mixture.

Although there is not the problem of unemployment and shanty living that is so much a characteristic of large Iranian towns, Saudi Arabia has its own economic problems. There has been an exodus from the countryside to town and many of the new urban dwellers, although not poor, are aware that the merchant class is getting richer at their expense and that the upper classes are moving ahead much faster than they are. There is the strain of adapting family life from the tents to urban high-rise living. There is the problem of immigrant workers who proportionally (percent of the population) play a much larger role in the economy than their counterparts in North America or Western Europe, whose political rights are something more circumscribed.

There is, however an even more critical weakness — the composition of the ruling class. Arnaud de Borchgrave, the distinguished correspondent of Neue Zuercher Zeitung, noted in a conference on "Security in the Gulf" at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London the other day that the family, for many centuries, a source of cohesion, has begun to become another force of division because it is used much too blatantly as an instrument of power by the ruling classes. The religious laws, officially enforced for the rulers, they are increasingly flouted by rulers who seem to imagine, rightly or wrongly, that their subjects are unaware of their drinking and gambling."

It was in fact the undisputed conclusion of the Middle East experts at the conference that Saudi Arabia has little time, if at all, to come to terms with its structural weaknesses. But what the experts was at this late stage seemed to know, or perhaps, more to the point, dare suggest.

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Letters

Stage Is Set

In Shakespeare's opinion, the world is a stage where all human beings are players. Don't you think that the world looks more like a nut-house — full of incurable patients?

ESTHER DELCOURT.

Paris.

Out of Touch

Like Freddie Sands I, too, am a sufferer from the inability of secretaries in the United States to put the right postage on letters to Europe (Letters, Dec. 8-9). I can assure him, however, that the situation will not get better until indigenous Americans come to realize that there are other countries than their own. This will take a long while, I fear.

I was in a cab enroute to O'Hare Airport in Chicago a couple of weeks ago and the driver asked me where I was going and how long it would take me to fly there. I told him Switzerland, and a little over eight hours.

"Ah," said he. "And how long would it take you if you drove?"

JOHN PARRY.

Geneva.

New Centuries

A wrist-slap for journalists (and apparently most Moslems) who wrongly consider the new Moslem year just beginning, 1400, as the first of a new century. Instead, it is the last year of the Moslem 14th century; the 15th century will begin about a year from now, and will be numbered 1401.

Our Gregorian-calendar world will doubtless make the same error in some 20 years by wrongly celebrating Jan. 1, 2000, as opening our 21st century and third millenium — which will not really begin until Jan. 1, 2001.

GORDON GASKILL.

Rome.

Case of Style

William Pfaff's article (IHT, Nov. 18) describes what Henry Kissinger cannot camouflage in thousands of words: the tragedy of his and Nixon's Vietnam policy.

What is more incredible is that his manipulations for four years to obtain a face-saving compromise for retreat, at the cost of thousands of lives, should earn him worldwide proclamation and a Nobel Peace Prize: a confirmation of Pfaff's last statement in his article: ". . . . a striking case of style over substance."

CHANDER MALKANI.

Stade, West Germany.

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Theater in France

Hossein's 'Wuthering' Doesn't Reach the Heights

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Guy Dumur's translation-adaptation of Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights" — "Les Hauts de Hurlevent" at the Theatre de Boulogne-Billancourt — exposes again the familiar flaw of most "dramatized" novels: their want of harmonious theatrical cohesion.

While the main events of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Alice of Old Vincennes" and "East Lynne" may be fitted comfortably and without damage to the proscenium frame, and prosper — all were provincial favorites for 50 years — fiction of higher grade almost inevitable meets a Waterloo in the transfer.

In grappling with the Bronte masterpiece, Dumur, an estimable critic of art and drama, took on a doubly difficult task, challenged not only to make a play from the book but to retain the elusive quality of the original. He has reproduced its general line, its happenings and its dramatis personae faithfully, but with insufficient theatrical nuance. He seems to have left atmospheric evocation to the stagehands. Thus, the incessant whir of the wind machine suggests not the stormy Yorkshire moors but rather that an attendant has left the back door open, and the dim Dracula-castle lighting is less a reminder of spiritual gloom than a suggestion that the electricity bill is overdue.

The tale of the neurotic Catherine's obsession for the demonic, enigmatic Heathcliff, against the desolate background of futility, decay and death, retains its power on the printed page and is in no way remote from contemporary readers, despite its costumed, period scene. It might, indeed, be the stuff for Freudian analysis. But denuded as it is here of its deep-running, explanatory psychology and its superb literary subtlety, it resembles a hoary Victorian melodrama with thunderclap coups minus only the shiver music.

Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, adapting the book for the screen some years ago, were permitted the wider range of the movies and managed the retelling more artfully. But Dumur, too, escapes to the outdoors in the prologue and epilogue, showing the childhood romps of the principals on the cliffs. It is not the confining dimension of the boards that troubles the rearrangement of the story, but the enervated dramaturgy.

Robert Hossein's staging is routine, slow and lackluster, his customary directorial flair absent. As an actor he illuminates the proceedings with a strong characterization of Heathcliff in maturity, but the accompanying acting is of stock-company *complexion*. One senses that the cast, a capable one, would rise to the occasion were any occasion to arise, but more eloquent and effective opportunities have not been provided.

Felicien Marceau is among the immortals of the Academie Francaise and one assumes that it is due to that distinction that the Comedie-Francaise has enrolled his boulevard comedy "L'Oeuf" in its repertory at the House of Moliere.

The production, devised by Jacques Rosny, is attractive, inventive and lively, and Michel Duchaussoy, an exemplary farceur, gives an impeccable impersonation of the go-getter "hero," a thwarted nobody who cracks the stubborn shell of society to feast on its inner rewards. He does so with what means are at his disposal, first by cunning kowtowing, then by marriage into the privileged ranks and finally by murdering his silly wife and pinning the crime on her lover.

Some have acclaimed it as social satire, but a glance betrays it as satire with its shirttail out, i.e. burlesque. Its humor is music-hall wisecracking without the Rabelaisian health and vigor of genuine slapstick or, for that matter, music hall at its best. Its cynical pose is irritating in its insistence — like an emphatic nudge or wink — and its comedy, likes its parvenu protagonist, has neither refinement or wit.

The Comedie-Francaise has made it as diverting a spectacle as possible, polishing brass to take on the glitter of gold.

The London Stage

Looking Back at '79: A Quietly Desperate Year

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Dec. 19 (IHT) — Theatrically this has been a cautiously desperate kind of year, one in which it has become all too clear that the new government's avowed devotion to the British theater has much in common with the love professed for Hamlet by his uncle Claudius.

A refusal to give the theater the kind of value-added-tax relief common in other EEC countries, or to take into any kind of account the catastrophic effect of a strengthened pound on the concept of London as a mecca for impecunious visiting theater addicts, all suggests that Mrs. Thatcher and her Cabinet would be happy to see the West End transformed into a permanent hall of fame for Carol Channing, Yul Brynner and "My Fair Lady."

In fact, "Dolly" and the "Lady" have been among the year's greatest stage treats, though "The King and I" could benefit from another 20 years of oblivion. But my objection is not to big old musicals; it is to a theatrical economy that makes revivals now the rule rather than the exception.

The West End is now fast approaching Broadway in its ticket-price structure ($18 for a good seat at a big show) and also in a refusal to tolerate serious new drama unless it happens to be written by Tom Stoppard and starring Maggie Smith. True, the survival throughout 1979 of James Saunders' drama "Bodies" (perhaps the nearest that the British theater has ever come to Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf") is in this context a reassuring exception that proves the rule — but then its theater, the Ambassadors, has always been a law unto itself. How else could "The Mousetrap" have survived there for the best part of two decades before moving next door to the St. Martin's?

But one long-running serious play does not reverse a trend; look along Shaftesbury Avenue, or St. Martin's Lane, and try to find a hit show, or any kind of a show, that is not a comedy or a thriller or a revival or a musical.

So pervasive are the old musicals that they have even displaced traditional Christmas pantomimes, not one of which is to be found on a main stage in central London this year largely because the economics of mounting a big show, which now runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds, dictate a subject which will still prove to be a crowd-puller by Easter.

On the subsidized front it has been a disappointing year for the Royal Shakespeare Company at their Stratford base, though in London they have had a couple of unexpected triumphs with Pam Gems' stage biography of Edith Piaf and a revival of the old Kaufman and Hart vaudevillians-in-Hollywood comedy "Once in a Lifetime." T the National Theatre, the big hits have been Paul Scofield's stunning portrayal of Salieri, the would-be murderer of Mozart in Peter Shaffer's operatic stage epic "Amadeus," and the development of a separate company on the National's experimental Cottesloe stage doing shows as varied at Flora Thompson's idyllic Victorian pastoral "Lark Rise" on the one hand and the chilling Vietnam documentary "Dispatches" on the other. This Christmas, for the first time in its history, the National is doing standing room only business on all three of its stages.

Around the fringe, the consistent success story of the year has been the Half Moon Theatre in Aldgate, from their superlative "Guys and Dolls" revival all the way through to "Mayakovsky." The medieval musical "Troubadour" remains the year's most enjoyable disaster ("these crusades are spreading like wildfire" ad libbed one onstage extra during the first performance) and the failure to bring Hugh Leonard's "Da" to the West End after its Broadway triumph remains the most enduring mystery of 1979. Shows I could have done without included just about everything at the Shaftesbury Theatre, from "Le Grand Magic Circus" to a horrendous revival of "Irma La Douce," but all praise to the Round House for bringing south the best of Manchester's theatrical output, including Vanessa Redgrave in "Lady From the Sea" and Edward Fox in "The Family Reunion."

The Royal Court Theatre continued a rambling and incoherent policy right up to the time it had to close for redecoration, but Hampstead stayed strong under its new director David Aukin and finished the year with the best "Uncle Vanya" I have seen in 20 years.

Best new play of the year was undoubtedly Martin Sherman's superlative play about homosexuality in Dachau ("Bent") and the best performance came from Constance Cummings as the grounded air ace in Arthur Kopit's "Wings." The musical "Songbook" proved that the English can still cope with singing and dancing, as long as the cast doesn't run much above five people, and on the comic side Dick Vosburgh's "A Day in Hollywood — a Night in the Ukraine" proved that the old jokes are still the best, especially if they derive from Marx Brothers movies. On second thought, not a bad record for a quietly desperate year.

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Gifts

Bargain Hints for the Last-Minute Yule Shopper

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — This city is often accused of being the most expensive of them all, although all the cities have now soared to about the same level. But French flair never manifests itself more than in times of crisis, and Paris is a city where imaginatively styled utilities and fun-gifts can still be found at prices well below the jugular.

Some of the most intriguing bargains come with prestigious labels that add to their "giving" value, so in the final stretch of the Christmas shopping marathon, here are some ideas in a purse-controlled category, with a ceiling of 200 francs:

Musee du Louvre — The ground floor is now a big bazaar with all articles having some relation to the museum's rich collections. A bracelet copied from an ancient Egyptian model will cost what one would expect, but there are also pearls of little price in the form of A large writing pad reproducing the business stationery of 71 French commercial firms of the 19th century would be as nice to receive as to give. Each page has a different letterhead decorated with a separate engraved illustrations and costs (40 francs). Peddlers of the pen have always had almanacs and little books of aphorisms in their packs. The Catechisme des Grandes Filles avec la Maniere d'Attirer les Amants," was a popular number with the traveling salesmen of the last century; the covers have been adapted to small memo notebooks (20 francs for a series of three). Posters of art exhibitions are reproduced as wooden jigsaw puzzles. Each sack contains a thousand pieces forming a poster measuring about 16 by 23 inches. It is a mystery game for no poster is identified on the cover; limited quantity (180 francs). In conjunction with New York's Metropolitan Museum, there is a pretty cut-glass pitcher 4¼ inches high and available in three colors — blue, green, and amber (120 francs). The Louvre has handsome, distinctive boxes for gift packaging.

Christian Dior, 30 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 8 — This is still a Paris label that enraptures the world, but a careful sifting through the extravagances brought forth bargains. A ruffled silk mousseline collarette is a fetching frivolity, allowing a swan-necked girl to play Columbine for an evening; in various colors, but most seductive in black (80 francs). Long silk scarves in striking geometric patterns (140 francs). A line of purse accessories comes in a high-style combination of gray leather accentuated with a stripe of lighter gray suede; a key case (135 francs) and a case for memo cards (150 francs). Handkerchiefs, printed or embroidered, with the magic Dior name woven into the fabric to prove it is the sentiment that counts (14 to 35 francs).

Tanrade, 18 Rue Vignon, Paris 9 — Over 250 years in business, this house specializing in jams, candies, and syrups, still operates along artisanal principles. The rare red peaches known as *peches de vigne* are put up in jam (14.50 francs for 450 grams) and in syrup (16 francs). A leading year-round seller is a jam of four red fruits — strawberry, raspberry, currant and cherry (15 francs). Homemade chocolates are sold by weight and dropped into old-fashioned gold paper sacks (13 to 14 francs per 100 grams). The famous *marrons glaces* are made fresh daily mid-November to mid-January (18.50 francs per 100 grams).

Jeanne Peral, 17 Rue des Saints-Peres, Paris 7 — Mme. Peral, the Neiman-Marcus award winner for accessories, also designs for five haute-couture boutiques. In her own shop (the atelier is upstairs), the season's bargains are the one-of-a-kind stickpins to ornament a lapel or an ascot with the recognizable Peral touch combining such semi-precious elements as coral, rock crystal, turquoise, sculpted wood and enamel (80 to 180 francs).

Diversion, 9 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7 — The retail shop of Manuel Canovas, one of France's leading creators of fabrics for interior decoration, sells irresistible boudoir and bedroom accessories in Canovas cottons. Plastic-lined toiletry and trousseau cases (35, 46 and 69 francs); heart-shaped pillows (115.50 to 139 francs); neck bolsters, (60.50 and 75 francs), an ankle-length polka dot nightdress for a little angel (143 francs) and for *maman* (187 francs).

Serge Simon, 7 Rue de Ponthieu, Paris 8 — If your morale hangs by a hair, a year-round blessing is a professional brush designed by the non-chichi coiffeur who dresses the heads of some of the busiest career women in Paris. La Professionelle, (33 francs). La Professionelle-Purse (25 francs) is the mini-model.

L'Artisan Parfumeur, 84 bis Rue de Grenelle, Paris 7 — Paris evokes perfume. Jean Laporte individually blends scents in his own ateliers for sale in his ravishing shop. The freshest imaginable potpourri smelling of grapefruit, verbena, mint, and peony comes in liter and half-liter boxes (46 and 30 francs). Mini-pillows perfumed with clove and cinnamon (65 francs).

Boutique Lotus, 25 Rue Bayard, Paris 8 — Primrose Bordier, best known for her high-style household linens, shows the same talent for paper tablecloths (11.55 francs), napkins (4.70 francs for 20), goblets and plates in unusual prints and solid colors. On 10 days notice, the shop will print a name on the napkins. Primrose Bordier's Cartoform series uses prints in four delicious colors — almost green, old rose, lavender, chocolate — to cover notebooks, letter boxes, albums, file drawers, etc. to make a cardboard heaven out of any office (25 to 150 francs). Miss Bordier's Cartoform line is on sale at Juste Mauve, 29 rue Greuze, Paris 16, the Galeries Lafayette and the Printemps department stores.

Food

View From Fauchon's

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT) — The Iranian situation has not affected the price of caviar all that much (up only 10 percent) but it has badly hit that country's pistachios (up 70 percent), according to Edmond Bory, head of Fauchon, often rated the ultimate food store in Paris.

The caviar prices, according to him, were determined by the last Iranian auctions, held in September. "I'll make it all right this Christmas," Bory added, "because we profit more than enough." The problem will come at the April season, after the spring catch.

Bory said that even before the Iranian crisis he made sure caviar did not become one of his store's specialties, although it sold 800 kilos last Christmas.

"It's been there for the asking," he said, "but I've never encouraged it. I've always felt the prices were out of line." How much? "I don't want to know," Bory said. But his manager revealed that beluga last year costs 3,160 francs a kilo (osciette, which experts prefer, 2,000 francs a kilo.

For pistachios, now 93 francs a kilo, they are still on the best-seller list, with 14 tons already sold this Christmas season as against 12 last year. But Bory is not happy. "I used to be the exclusive importer of Iranian pistachios in France, until a few weeks ago when they announced that they would not renew the prices we agreed on. So I refused them."

As of Saturday (when the two window decorators will do the windows in festive green and red) the line already forming inside the door is expected to grow so long that Bory is ready to make the wait more warm and pleasant. His windows are topped outside by infrared heating rails and now and then a waiter will come out and pass champagne around.

Judging from last year, Christmas sellers at Fauchon add up to staggering figures: 2,200 Christmas puddings (more than the British puddings imported into France, Bory claims); 11 percent of all the Dom Perignon champagne sold in Paris, or 8,000 bottles; 22 tons of chocolates, 14 tons of candied fruit and four tons of *marrons glaces*.

The two items the French seem to love best here are *buche de Noel* (a creamy, log-shaped cake the French consider THE Christmas dessert) of which the store sold one kilometer last year, and fresh foie gras, with 2½ tons sold.

With all that, how does Bory celebrate Christmas?

"Simple, classic, almost banal," he said. He and his wife, Margot, plan this Christmas menu: truffle consomme, supreme de foie d'oie (more delicate than foie de canard, Bory said), turkey with small white sausage and French stuffing, trevise salad (for its reddish color, he said), Christmas pudding with rum and butter sauce, pear sherbet to clear the palate, and all that washed down with pink Dom Perignon.

Even by Bory's standards that menu is not exactly humble. Especially the truffle consomme, a recipe of chef Paul Bocuse, who first did it at the Elysee Palace for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing — a little gesture that got him the Legion of Honor.

Sharps and Flats

MONTE CARLO — The Delta Rhythm Boys will headline the bill at the Casino from Dec. 24 until the end of the year.

LONDON — Dire Straits is at the Rainbow Dec. 21, followed the next evening by John Otway. Queen is at the Alexandra Palace on the 22d; The Kinks at the Dominion Theatre Dec. 22-23; Richard Digance at the Venue on the 23d and Leo Sayer at the Odeon Hammersmith Dec. 24. The Pizza Express is offering the Terry Cox quartet Dec. 20; Peanuts Hucko and Barney Bates on the 21st; Johnny M and the Midnite Men the 22d, and Johnny Parker and Beryl Bryden on the 23d.

ST. MORITZ — Singer-pianist Lonnie Bluett is appearing nightly at the Palace Hotel.

PARIS — Hal Singer and Jean-Pierre Sasson are at the Caveau de la Huchette Dec. 19-29. There is the Chicago Blues Festival at the Bataclan Dec. 21 at 10 p.m. featuring Jimmy Johnson, Lefty Dizzy Williams, Moose Walker, Willie James Lyons, Mojo Blues and Odie Payne. Serge Gainsbourg is at the Palace Dec. 22-30 at 8 p.m. with matinees on Dec. 23 and 30 at 5 p.m. Music Festival at the Dunois, 28 Rue Dunois, starting Dec. 23 and ending on the 30th, with Bobby Few, Mohamed Ali, Alan Silva, Claude Barthelemy, Sonny Grey, Steve Mac Greven and Michel Portal.

The gospel show "Celebrations", produced and directed by Jay Journet is at the Theatre Mademe de Paris every night at 8:30 p.m.

Calvin Williams of the Golden Gate Quartet and Anita Tucker headline the list of artists who will perform at a memorial service for song-and-dance man Joséfin (Frisco) Bingham at the American Legion, 49 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8, on Dec. 21 at 6 p.m.

MIDEM'80, the International Music and Publishing Market Convention, will be held in Cannes next Jan. 19-24.

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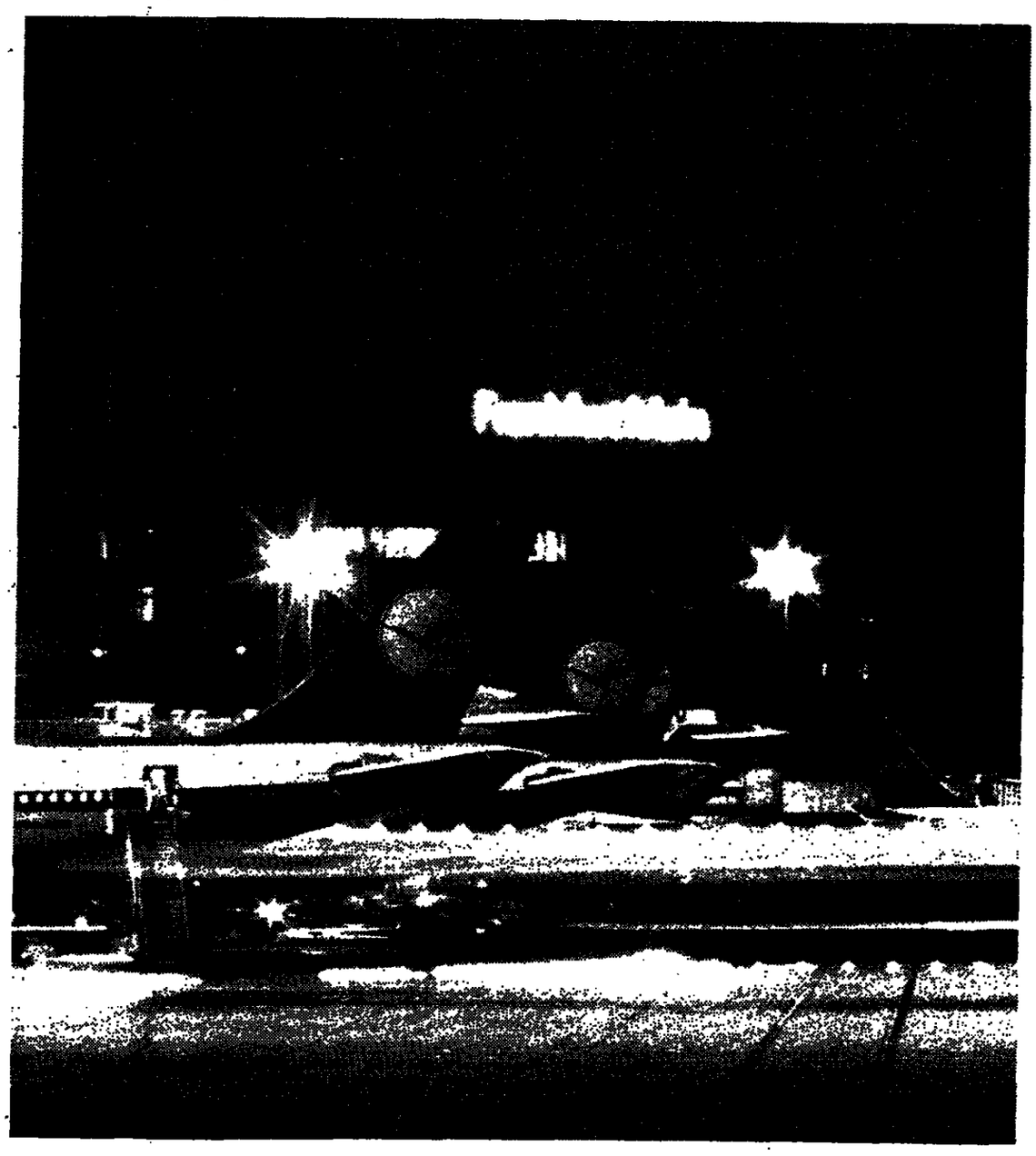

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29⅛	ACF 2.24	6.4	6	41	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	-⅜
18⅝	14½	AMF 1.24	8.3	6	201	15	14⅞	14⅞	
25	12½	AM Intl .28	1.9	100	208	15⅛	14⅞	15	
12¼	9½	APL 1	10.	45	26	10	10	10	
42	32½	ARA 1.92	5.4	6	206	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	-⅛
37⅞	22⅛	ASA 2.40e	6.8		1289	37⅞	35⅛	35¼	-2
12¾	8⅛	ATO .56	5.4	4	152	10½	10⅛	10⅜	
28¼	17	AVX s .25	.9	15	161	28	26⅝	28	+¾
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.4	15	808	42¼	41½	42¼	+½
27¾	17½	AcmeC 1.20	4.5	6	36	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	-⅞
4⅝	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅛	10¾	AdeEx 1.32e	10.		96	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	-⅛
6⅛	4¼	AdmMl .20e	4.6	44	33	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
38⅝	30⅝	AMD n		13	178	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	-½
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLife s1.80	5.5	5	809	32⅞	32⅜	32½	-⅜
26¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.6	4	9	21⅝	21½	21½	
3¼	2	Aileen		28	21½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+2⅝ — ⅛
36	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.2	10	355	36	35½	36	
27	16⅝	AirbFrt 1.20	4.6	11	138	u27¼	26⅛	26⅛	-⅜
17⅛	11¼	Alcoa .80	6.6	6	151	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		44	7⅛	6⅞	7	
87½	70	AlaP pf 9	13.		z90	70	70	70	
105	86½	AlaP pf 11	13.		z450	88	88	88	-⅜
92	76	AlaP pf 9.44	13.		z10	75	d75	75	-1
80	62	AlaP pf 8.16	13.		z50	65	65	65	+1½
80	64⅛	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z1100	66½	65½	65½	+½
15⅝	13⅛	Alasco 1.48	11.	8	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
42¼	14⅞	Alaskin .20	1.9	29	244	41¾	40⅝	41¼	
36	27⅛	Albany s 1	3.4	8	37	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅝	6½	Alberto .36	4.7	9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.1	7	330	39¼	38½	39¼	+¾
44⅞	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	5.4	5	1238	44⅝	44	44⅝	
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.3	6	45	32¼	32	32¼	-⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr .40	6.2	6	33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
34⅝	19⅝	AllgCp 1.08a	4.0	6	20	27⅞	27¼	27¼	-½
28⅞	22	AloCp pf2.86	12.		4	24½	24½	24½	
28⅝	14¼	AlgLud 1.40	4.9	5	95	28½	27⅞	28⅛	-⅛
43¼	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.0		8	42⅝	42½	42¾	
22⅝	18⅝	AlgLd pf2.19	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
18	14⅝	AllgPw 1.80	12.	7	315	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.9	6	91	14½	14	14½	-¼
56	24	Allergan .60	1.1	20	79	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
48½	27⅝	AllidCh 2	4.2		299	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	
13½	8⅝	AlldMnt .84	6.7	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .68	3.1	10	19	19½	19⅛	19½	
27½	20⅝	AlldStr 1.60	6.7	5	29	24	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
38⅝	28⅞	AllisCh 2	5.7	6	103	35⅛	34½	35	+⅜
18⅝	11¾	AllrAu .64b	4.3	8	4	15	14⅞	15	
21⅝	14⅝	AlphPr .72a	4.9	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
60½	45½	Alcoa 2.80	5.2	4	782	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	-⅛
29	13⅛	AmISug 1	3.5	9	77	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.1	8	480	44	43½	43⅝	-⅛
60	44½	Amax pf 3	5.2		8	58½	57	57⅛	-⅛
32¼	17	Amrce 1.32	5.3	6	51	25⅝	24⅝	25	-⅞
48⅝	25⅛	AHess 1.40b	3.3	4	898	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	-⅛
107½	56⅝	AHes pf3.50	3.8		29	93	91⅝	92⅝	-¼
14⅝	9¼	AmAir .40	4.0	3	491	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AmAir wt			90	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
20⅞	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
18⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	7.3	8	69	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
67½	47⅝	ABrnds 5	7.5	6	103	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	+⅜
32¼	23	ABrd pf1.70	5.4		4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	-½
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.5		76	29⅝	28⅝	29	+⅜
35⅛	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	7.9		16	34	33⅞	34	
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.1	7	1242	39⅛	38½	39	+½
16	13	ABidM .78	5.7	6	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
41⅛	33⅝	AmCan 2.90	8.3	5	476	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+⅜
22¼	17½	ACon pf1.75	9.9		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
7⅛	2¾	ACentry		25	24	5⅛	5	5	-⅜
33⅝	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	4.9	9	1745	32⅝	30⅞	32⅛	+1⅛
18½	8⅝	AmDist		72	67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
27	17¼	ADT 1.16	5.9	8	77	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
23½	17½	AEIPw 2.22	12.	8	1627	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
36¾	27⅝	AmExp 1.80	5.9	6	989	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅜
14⅛	8⅝	AFamil .60b	5.9	4	66	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22½	17⅝	AGIBd 2e	11.		86	18⅛	18	18	-⅜
21⅝	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.2		40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
38⅝	25⅝	AGnIns 1	2.9	5	96	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	-⅜
16½	10⅛	AHerit Lf .48	3.6	8	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	14⅛	AmHoist 1.12	5.1	6	92	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅜
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.8	11	1583	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
35⅛	23⅛	AmHosp .80	2.5	12	861	32	31½	31⅝	-⅜
11½	8	AminvI .40	4.7	6	29	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
33½	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.6	12	151	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	-⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	426	7	6⅞	6⅞	
48⅛	36	AmNtR 3.20	6.8	11	257	47⅛	46⅝	47	+⅜
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80a	3.1	4	18	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	-½
19⅝	10⅝	AShip .80a	5.5	29	16	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
58¼	39½	AStand 3.60	6.4	6	829	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	-⅛
10⅝	6	AStarll .32	4.1	8	205	8	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	3.0	4	25	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
64⅝	51⅝	ATT 5	9.5	7	4702	53	52¼	52½	-⅛
67⅝	54¼	ATT pf 4	7.2		16	56½	55⅝	55⅝	
47⅝	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.9		734	41	40½	40⅞	+⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.0		59	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅛
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk .92	6.8	5	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
19	14⅞	AWat pf1.43	9.0		z100	16	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
13	10¼	AWat pf1.25	12.		z40	10¼	d10	10¼	
13⅝	11	AWa Sof1.25	12.		z240	10½	d10½	10½	-⅜
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	6.5	5	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	-⅛
14⅝	11⅛	AmesD .40b	2.9	5	67	14⅛	14	14	
47⅝	29⅛	Ametek 2	4.2	11	34	u47½	47⅛	47⅛	
24	22⅝	Ametek wi			26	u24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
25⅝	16	Amtac 1.20	5.2	5	142	23⅛	23	23⅛	-⅛
41	29½	AMPInc .76	1.9	12	191	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
23⅝	13½	Ampco .60a	2.6	10	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
20½	14	Ampex .20	1.0	10	464	20⅛	19⅝	20	
7⅛	3	AmrepCo		12	8	6⅝	6¼	6¼	-⅛
24⅝	14¼	Amstar 1.35	7.0	8	144	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅛
7⅝	6¼	Amsl pf .68	11.		6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	-⅛
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.8	6	53	38	37⅝	38	+¼
25	14¾	Anaco s		16	304	22¼	21¾	21⅞	-1
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	7.6	5	756	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
25	18⅝	AnClay 1.12	4.8	7	35	23⅞	23⅛	23½	-¼
7⅝	5⅛	Angelica .34	5.1	6	37	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
25¼	8⅝	Anixter .40	1.7	8	222	24⅝	23¼	24	-½
39⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.1	15	198	38¼	37¼	37¼	-1⅛
12½	6¼	ApldDig		9	978	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	+½
28¼	16	ApldDig pf1	4.7		3	21½	20⅝	21½	+1½
13⅝	6⅛	ApplMg		10	129	13	12⅝	12⅝	-¼
27⅝	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.6	6	47	23⅝	22⅝	23	-⅜
35	28⅝	Arcat pf 2	6.5		5	31	31	31	-½
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	7.9		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-¼
30⅝	12⅝	ArchrD .20b	.7	15	1087	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+½
11⅝	5	ArcIEn .10e	1.7	13	56	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
21⅝	16⅝	ArizPS 2	11.	6	317	18	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
109	96½	ArizPst 10.70	11.		220	100	100	100	-1½
12¼	8	ArkBst .60b	7.1	65	50	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
27½	25⅝	ArkLGs s1.24	4.6	11	86	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
4	1⅝	ArlenRty			122	3⅝	3½	3½	
10⅝	5¼	Armada		7	57	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+¼
27½	19	Armco 1.50	6.0	5	531	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	-¼
35	26	Arm pf 2.10	6.7		22	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	-⅛
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.6	7	396	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	-⅛
25¼	17⅝	ArmRu 1.20	6.5	4	73	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
22⅝	18	AroCorp 1b	5.2	5	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
31¾	9½	ArrowE .20r	.6	8	85	31⅛	30½	31	+⅜
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.3	4	71	12⅛	11⅞	12	
26¼	20	Arvin pf 2	9.8		14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
31⅛	13⅝	Asarco 1a	3.4	4	367	30½	29⅝	30⅛	-⅜
45½	32¾	AshOil s 2.20	5.4	7	178	40½	40⅛	40½	+¼
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.60	7.5	6	61	20⅝	20	20	-½
22⅛	17⅛	AthlonE 1.20	6.3	5	20	19¼	19	19⅛	-⅛
20⅝	16⅝	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	64	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
69	61	AtICE pf5.87	9.5		5	62	62	62	+⅛
83⅛	52⅛	AtlRich 2.80	3.4	10	1416	81⅛	80½	81⅛	+¼
46½	37¼	AtlRc pf3.75	9.7		z4960	39	37⅝	38¾	+¾
99¼	62½	AtlRc pf2.80	2.9		1	96	96	96	-1¾
20⅛	9⅝	AtlasCp			68	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
41	28½	AutoDta .64	1.8	16	40	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	-½
28½	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.4	3	1057	27½	26⅝	27¼	+½
57	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.0		4	53	53	53	
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.2		5	68	66	68	
21½	13⅝	Avery .60	3.3	7	51	18⅝	18	18	-¼
26⅝	14⅝	Avnet .80	3.2	6	92	25	24⅝	25	-⅛
56	37¼	Avon 2.80	7.0	10	2426	40¼	39⅝	40¼	
22½	10	Avdin		14	48	22	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	10⅛	BAV Lia 52c			10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
23⅝	1⅝	BT Mtg			34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.0	7	150	10⅛	10	10	
58	29⅝	Bakrint .60	1.1	17	855	54½	53¼	53¾	-1⅛
40½	19⅝	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	6	17	31	30¾	31	
28⅞	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	5.7	5	16	24⅝	24½	24½	
28⅝	23⅝	BallyMf s.10	.3	24	1073	35	33⅝	35	+⅜
26	21⅛	BallGE 2.44	11.	6	485	22¼	22	22⅛	
26¾	18⅛	BanCal .92	3.5	6	68	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+¼
19½	11⅝	Bandag .60	3.5	9	1087	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+⅜
29⅝	19⅛	BangPnt .80	3.1	11	24	25½	25⅛	25½	+⅜
43¼	31⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.2	5	21	38¼	37¾	37¾	-¼
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.3	4	6	14	13⅞	14	
30⅝	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.1	6	2362	26	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
48⅛	32⅝	BankTr 3.30	7.7	5	120	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+¼
28	22⅝	BkTr pf2.50	10.		13	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.4	9	451	10¼	9¾	9¾	-1
58⅝	24¼	Barber 1.60	3.4	11	43	48½	47	47	-1
15⅝	10⅝	BardCr .36	2.9	10	125	12⅝	12½	12⅝	-⅛
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.6	5	17	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+¼
20½	19⅝	BarnBk n 1	5.1	5	413	20	d19⅝	19⅝	
23½	14⅝	Barry pf s.52	2.2	12	43	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
40	23½	Bauschs 1	2.5	12	705	39⅝	38½	39¼	-⅛
49½	35⅝	BaxTrv .50	1.0	15	943	48	47½	48	-¼
10⅝	3⅝	BayColP			53	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
27⅝	18⅝	BaySTG 2.20	9.1	7	7	24½	24¼	24¼	-⅛
13	9⅝	BaykClg .48	3.7	7	1	13	13	13	
38	26	Bearing .92	3.0	9	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	-¼
24¼	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	891	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
50¼	41	Beat pf 3.38	8.0		363	42½	42⅛	42⅝	-½
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.0	18	1275	30⅝	30	30½	-½
36½	27⅝	BectnD .92	2.9	11	243	33	32	32⅛	-1⅛
30¼	21⅝	Beech 1	2.0	14	350	49¼	48¼	49	+⅜
14⅝	7⅝	Beker		8	355	u15⅛	14½	15⅛	+⅜
47⅝	24⅝	BelcoPS 1	2.4	7	89	43	41⅝	42⅛	-⅜
30⅝	19⅝	Belden 1.60	5.7	5	11	28	27⅝	28	+⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	1	7	7	7	-⅛
24⅝	14⅝	BellHow .96	4.3	14	141	22½	21⅝	22⅛	-⅜
13⅝	5½	Bellind .20a	1.6	7	74	12½	12¼	12½	-⅛
19⅝	15⅞	BelCd g s1.64			63	17⅝	17⅝	17½	-⅛
45	35⅝	Bendix 2.84	7.3	5	114	39⅛	38⅝	38¾	-⅜
32½	22⅝	BenfCp 2	7.3	6	54	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
45½	36⅛	Benef pf4.30	11.		19	37¼	37	37¼	+¼
47½	40	Benef pf4.50	11.		z20	39½	d39½	39½	-1½
140¼	100	Benef pf5.50	4.6		z110	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	-2¼
4⅝	2⅝	BengIB		14	583	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	-⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		10	258	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
29⅛	22	BestPd .24	1.0	8	82	24½	24	24½	
25⅝	19¼	BethSt 1.60	7.6	3	930	21⅝	20⅝	21	-¼
44½	29⅞	BigThr .88	2.2	13	244	39⅝	39½	39½	-¼
33⅝	14½	Binney .92	4.0	11	65	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅜
27½	16⅝	BlsFSL s		8	123	u29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+1⅛
25¼	16¼	BlackDr .68	3.0	10	570	23½	22⅝	22⅞	-⅜
24½	18⅝	BlairJns 1	5.3	6	48	19⅛	d18¾	18⅞	-¼
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	5.4	6	21	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+⅛
27¼	20⅝	BlckHR 1.60	6.3	9	37	25⅝	25½	25½	-¼
35½	19¾	BlueB 1.60	4.7	6	153	34½	34	34	-⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Bluebrd .28	1.9	7	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		5	31	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
51½	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	2.8	7	1644	49¾	48⅝	49½	+⅛
40⅝	26½	BoiseC 1.50	4.6	5	466	33⅝	32½	32⅞	+¼
27⅝	24⅛	Borden 1.82	7.5	6	483	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	-⅛
37¼	26¾	BorgW 2.30	6.5	5	81	35¾	35	35⅛	+⅜
8½	4⅛	Bormns .20e	4.7	7	70	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24⅝	19⅞	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	96	20⅝	20½	20½	-⅛
86¼	70⅝	BosE pf8.88	12.		z430	71½	71	71½	-½
11⅝	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		30	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14¼	11¼	BosE pr1.46	13.		24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
14⅝	6¼	Braniff .20	2.4	10	809	8¼	8¼	8⅛	-⅛
56⅝	23⅝	BraunC .80	1.5	17	6	56¼	54¾	56⅛	
29⅝	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.5	8	25	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
38¼	31	BristM 1.44	3.9	11	544	37⅛	36⅝	37	
44	35½	BristM pf 2	4.9		3	41	41	41	
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.02e	3.3	6	483	31⅛	30¼	31	-¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	7.9	11	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.3	6	93	22	21⅛	21⅝	+½
26½	23⅝	BkUG pf2.47	10.		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅜
26⅝	16	BwnSh 1	3.8	6	18	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	
19½	8⅝	Brown .20	1.7	5	51	17⅝	17½	17½	-½
28¼	22½	BwnGp 2	7.8	4	17	25⅝	25½	25½	-½
15⅝	11	BwnFer .70	4.9	9	x264	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-¼
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	5.9	6	516	13½	12⅝	13½	+⅜
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	9.2		124	26¼	26	26	-¼
24⅝	17½	BrushW s 1	4.3	8	108	23¼	23⅛	23	-¼
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.4	7	267	20¼	19⅝	20	-⅛
6⅝	5½	BudgCpl .60	12.		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37¼	24⅛	BuffPo 1.80	5.6	7	9	32½	32	32	
16⅝	9¼	Bundy 1	9.5	6	34	10½	10⅛	10½	
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.96	12.		29	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
29⅝	13⅝	BunkR .84	3.1	7	34	27⅝	27	27¼	-¼
18½	15	BurlInd 1.40	8.4	6	185	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	3.7	9	148	57⅞	57	57¼	+⅛
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .52	9.2		43	6⅛	5⅞	6	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.5		19	52¼	52	52¼	
33⅝	18¼	Burndy 1	3.2	10	30	31½	31⅛	31½	+½
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL		16	196	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅛
83	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	2.7	12	552	81½	79⅝	81	+1
25¼	14	BultrIn s.80	3.2	8	13	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
15	6⅞	Butles		78	168	14⅝	13⅞	14½	-¼
		— C—C—C —							
38¼	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.8	13	30	36½	36⅛	36¼	
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.5	7	614	52	50½	51¼	+⅛
10¼	5⅝	CCI		5	91	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
60⅛	29½	CIT 2.60	5.0	7	1020	53⅝	52	52	-¼
12⅝	7⅛	CLC .24	2.9	30	21	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
16	9⅝	CNA Fn		4	41	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
20½	14¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.6		8	19½	19¼	19½	
11⅞	9⅛	CNAI 1.08a	11.		28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
63⅝	48⅛	CPC 3	4.9	8	401	61½	60¼	61⅛	-⅜
17	14¼	CP Nat 1.88	12.	9	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
28½	15	CTS .80	4.2	8	77	19⅝	18⅝	19	-⅛
50	29¼	CamSct 1.60	3.4	7	112	46⅝	45¼	46⅝	+⅜
21⅝	8¼	Cadence		7	13	18⅝	18	18	-⅜
23⅝	13¼	Caesars s		24	962	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
29⅞	13⅝	Callhn .50a	1.8	11	336	u30	28½	28½	-⅜
7¼	2½	Camer

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, December 20, 1979

Gold Hits $494, Retreats

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold closed at a record high $488.50 an ounce today, up $9 from yesterday, after a record morning fixing of $494. The dollar came under sharp selling pressure in late trading and closed lower.

In Bonn tonight, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, declaring that the dollar cannot be replaced by any other currency, stated his country's interest in "a strong, stable dollar."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a dinner honoring retiring Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger and attended among others, by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, Mr. Schmidt also emphasized West German solidarity with the United States over recent events in Iran.

The Deutsche mark, Mr. Schmidt said, could not replace the dollar — either as a trading, capital investment or reserve currency. Compared with the dollar, he said, "our money and capital markets are far too small. Foreign exchange movements (in Deutsche marks), with us, would cause much greater (exchange rate) swings as for the dollar."

There is widespread expectation that the mark could assume a reserve currency role and at least partly relieve the dollar from its reserve currency role, Mr. Schmidt remarked. "Such expectations exceed our possibilities," he said.

In Zurich, gold rose to $495-497 an ounce, bid and asked, in part on heavy Mideast buying, before profit-taking set in and lowered the price to its closing quote of $488-499, up $12 from yesterday.

The late quote here of $488-489 matched the London afternoon fixing of $488.50 and was up from $479-$480 yesterday.

However, In New York, the price dropped some $15 from London's close on massive profit-taking, dealers said. Chicago-based rumors of a break-through in the Iranian crisis apparently triggered the selling, they said. Dealers noted that a large professional investor was a heavy seller in Chicago.

The market's failure to decisively break through the $500-level in the February contract on the Comex also prompted selling. The spot price for London delivery was $472-$474.

In Washington, the General Services Administration announced it will sell about 256,698 fine troy ounces of gold bullion and 209,834 fine troy ounces of silver bullion beginning Jan 9. Sealed bids will be opened each Wednesday at 11 a.m. starting Jan. 9 and will continue until all the gold and silver is awarded or the GSA ends the offering.

Despite the selling, dealers said, the dollar was remarkably resilient in the face of record high gold prices and the thin trading conditions that normally tend to undermine the U.S. currency.

The dollar opened at 1.7320 Deutsche marks, marginally higher than the 1.7315 a day earlier. By midday in Europe, the dollar had edged even higher to 1.7328 DM. After opening at 1.61 Swiss francs, the dollar slipped to only 1.60925 francs while gold was rising.

By late afternoon, however, the dollar slipped to 1.72875 DM compared with 1.7315 DM late yesterday. The dollar also finished at 1.59625 Swiss francs, down from 1.61 francs yesterday; at 4.0475 French francs compared with 4.0705 and at 239 yen compared with 239.45. The dollar gained slightly to $Can.1.1768 from $Can.1.1748.

Sterling, meanwhile, rose to $2.2050 from $2.1985 late yesterday.

Several gold dealers say they believe that gold might continue to rise to well above the $500 level.

"It took the big step from $420 to nearly $500 so easily, that everything is possible now," another dealer added.

Credit Suisse's leading gold expert, Rudolf Schriber, said at a press conference today that those who had sold near the $300 level also are returning to the market. "The problem is the mass of dollars floating around looking for something to invest in," he said.

Mr. Schriber said that "speculative demand" was the biggest factor in gold's present price escalation. And demand, though still very strong from the Mideast, was coming from all parts of the world, he said.

The unrest in the Mideast, new Israeli bombardements in Lebanon and the radical stance of Iran's rulers, which might undermine other Mideast governments, are also worrying investors, another dealer said.

The chronic demand-supply imbalance is also fueling hopes for further rises in gold prices, dealers said.

United Press International

Renault's Bernard Vernier-Palliez, left, and Volvo's Per Gustaf Gyllenhammar finalize accord.

Renault Buys 10% of Volvo Cars

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Dec.19 — Renault, the French state-owned automobile manufacturer, has agreed to purchase a 10-percent interest in the passenger car business of Volvo, the Swedish engineering firm, for $40.7 million, the two companies announced today.

Under the agreement signed here by the presidents of the two firms covering "cooperation in the technical and industrial fields," Renault also subscribed to $34.7 million in promissary notes to Volvo Car Corp. The French concern has the option to increase its stake in the Swedish unit up to 20 percent by converting these notes into shares of Volvo's car subsidiary.

Volvo is to transfer all its car operations to Volvo Car except for affiliated marketing companies and component-manufacturing units.

The accord gives Volvo the option of acquiring an interest of up to 20 percent in Renault Acceptance BV, which controls the network of companies that finances the French group's foreign sales. No figure was put on the amounts that would be involved if Volvo's option is exercised.

The participation of Volvo in the Renault subsidiary would enable the two parent groups "to jointly strengthen the refinancing of their finance companies," the announcement said.

At a press conference, Renault President Bernard Vernier-Palliez sought to scotch rumors that the accord marked a financial bail-out of Volvo. He stressed that the study Renault had made of the Swedish group had shown that Volvo was an "extremely healthy enterprise." There was "no need whatsoever for a bailing-out operation," he added.

The two vehicle companies emphasized that their cooperation agreement covered only passenger cars, to the exclusion of all other products.

In their joint announcement, Renault and Volvo affirmed the intention of each to retain its independence. The accord aims at promoting the competitiveness of the two firms through cooperation in research, product development and production, they said.

All the necessary government clearances for the agreement were said to have been obtained.

Both Mr. Vernier-Palliez and Volvo President Per Gustaf Gyllenhammar made clear that they would be unhappy to see the Japanese automobile industry strengthen its position in Europe.

The Swedish industrialist noted that there have been some steps toward cooperation between European firms and Japan, apparently referring to the BL Ltd.-Honda link. It is "very encouraging," Mr. Gyllenhammar said, to see the desire of two European automotive groups to cooperate in a time of "dramatic restructuring" of the world motor industry.

Mr. Vernier-Palliez said in reply a question that Renault had explored the idea of "attacking" the Far Eastern market by linking up with a manufacturer near that market. But, he added, there was no possibility of an agreement between Renault and the Japanese industry.

Mr. Gyllenhammar said Volvo's auto operations in the Netherlands will not be affected by the agreement with Renault and, in fact, "will probably receive priority."

Renault's accord signed with the American Motors Corp. at the beginning of this year will be unaffected by today's move although components stemming from the link with Volvo could find their way into cars made by Renault jointly with AMC in the United States, Mr. Vernier-Palliez said.

The French company's agreement with AMC concerns only North America, where Renault aims to sell at least 50,000 units of a small and a medium sized car by the end of 1982 in addition to building a new, as yet undeveloped, car jointly with AMC By 1983.

Earlier this year Renault also took a 20-percent stake in Mack Trucks for $115 million. By contrast, the deal with AMC involved no direct cash investment by Renault.

Volvo has had less luck in establishing outside links. An attempt to merge with SAAB, Sweden's other auto manufacturer, fell through due to opposition on the executive level within SAAB and a subsequent attempt to have Norway buy a 40-percent interest in Volvo also fell through at the last minute last January.

In Gothenburg, Volvo announced today that it expects group turnover this year to reach around 22 billion kronor (about $5.2 billion), up about 15 percent from last year's 19.13 billion kronor.

Senate Nearing Chrysler Rescue

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP) — The Senate today broke its logjam on the Chrysler loan-guarantee bill and headed toward passage of a $3.6-billion aid package for the ailing corporation, without threat of further last-minute delays.

The House late yesterday passed its own, more generous bill. The Senate decided to delay debate until today to see the House version.

A Senate vote today on a compromise formula for workers' concessions was expected to clear the way for late evening passage of the overall Chrysler aid package, with a conference with the House likely sometime tomorrow. No major snags are expected.

If the conference committee works out a compromise between the two bills, the measure could be passed before the Christmas recess this weekend, thus averting a bankruptcy by the country's 10th largest company.

The turning point came as senators approved a hastily put together compromise that would require the United Auto Workers union to forgo $525 million in newly won wage increases — compared to $400 million in an aid bill approved by the House. The union workers would effectively have to forgo another $325 million in wages since they already conceded $200 million in their contract settlement.

The Senate is also is expected to consider a proposal that would allow Chrysler to take advantage of some of the federal backing immediately to obtain an interim loan in January.

Company officials have warned that because of the lag in domestic sales, Chrysler will run out of cash next month, rather than in February as thought previously. The House version of the bill already allows an interim loan.

The new version going through the Senate parallels the House bill in providing for $1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees, up from $1.25 billion in the earlier draft of the bill. In addition, the Senate bill calls for $1.43 billion in aid or concessions from private sources such as suppliers or dealers, and $150 million in salary concessions from white collar workers.

Stock Plan

Employees would receive $175 million worth of company stock to help offset their wage concessions. The House bill calls for similar contributions.

The abrupt compromise followed a chaotic morning session today in which floor managers almost lost control of the legislation — a situation that could well have held up the bill beyond the weekend's scheduled adjournment.

An amendment providing for an interim loan is necessary because under the terms of the Senate bill, Chrysler and its banks and suppliers would have to sign binding agreements nailing down their contributions or concessions before any federal guarantee is extended. This could involve several months of negotiations and paperwork, company officials say.

The House bill allows Chrysler to take advantage of the federal backing as soon as these groups have given "assurances" that they will go along with the terms of the federal financing plan.

Today's vote was a victory for the administration, which had been working with UAW officials and Chrysler lobbyists to hold down the concessions demanded of workers.

U.S. Grains' Prices Raised By Record Export Demand

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT) — Despite another year of bumper crops, U.S. cash grain and feed prices are edging up again as exports to the Soviet Union and other large foreign buyers continue at record rates.

The price surge began in June, when Russian grain needs for this year first became known. A steep falloff followed as the size of the U.S. harvests became apparent, but Soviet demands kept exceeding earlier expectations, and domestic prices responded accordingly.

As a result, cash wheat prices in Chicago are now up nearly 25 percent at about $4.22½ a bushel from $3.40 a year ago. Corn has risen about 15 percent to around $2.64 from $2.30 last year. Soybeans, at about $6.38½ a bushel, are actually lower than last year's $6.97, but grain experts say the soybean price would have fallen much lower as a result of the huge crop had it not been for foreign buying.

Last week, the Agriculture Department raised its estimate of how much grain the Soviet Union would import during the current marketing year ending next October to at least 34 million tons from all grain-exporting nations, an increase of 5 percent over what the analysts had predicted last month.

The USDA announced Monday that the Soviet Union had bought an additional 700,000 metric tons of corn, shipments that had previously been listed as bound for unknown destinations. The sales bring total Soviet purchases of wheat, corn and other feedgrains to 15 million tons out of the 25 million tons the United States has agreed to sell the country during the marketing year.

The Russians have also been ordering an unusually large amount of soybeans and soybean meal since October, and China has bought 2 million bales of cotton so far this crop year, compared with 500,000 last year.

Dawson Ahalt, chairman of the USDA's Outlook Board, predicted that world grain trade in the 1979-80 crop year would exceed 190 million tons for the first time. The U.S. share of this is expected to be slightly more than 111 million tons, he said. This would include record wheat exports of about 38 million tons, record feed-grain exports of about 71 million tons and 2.6 million tons of rice.

If the grain price trend continues, the Outlook Board said, farmers are expected to reduce supplies of hogs and poultry next autumn. With a small but continuing decline in the numbers of fattened cattle, this could push retail meat prices higher in the last half of 1980, the board added.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
(Foreign currencies, unless otherwise indicated)

Britain

BOC International

Year Sept. 30	1979	1978
Revenue	1,229.	1,196.
Profits	44.6	35.7
Per Share	0.1139	0.0845

Japan

Fuji Photo Film

Year Oct. 20	1979	1978
Revenue	312,226.	278,797.
Profits	12,848.	12,438.
Per Share	42.53	41.17

United States

American Telephone & Telegraph

3 months	1979	1978
Revenue	11,670.	10,560.
Profits	1,440.	1,360.
Per share	2.01	1.97
Year	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	45,020.	40,700.
Profits	5,610.	5,240.
Per share	7.98	7.71

General Mills

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,200.	1,090.
Profits	61.70	50.80
Per Share	1.22	1.01
6 months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	2,180.	2,000.
Profits	104.50	94.00
Per Share	2.07	1.87

Pillsbury

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	803.3	523.9
Profits	34.76	26.79
Per Share	1.73	1.53
6 months	**1979**	**1978**
Revenue	1,500.	986.40
Profits	59.42	46.05
Per Share	2.97	2.63

U.S. Revises GNP To 3.1% Advance For 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — Inflation-adjusted U.S. econcomic growth for the third quarter was revised downward today to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.1 percent from the 3.5 percent provisionally reported by the Commerce Department last month.

The department also raised the quarter's inflation rate to 8.5 percent from the earlier-reported 8 percent.

Third-quarter growth in the gross national product compared with a decline of 2.3 percent in the second quarter. Inflation as measured by the GNP implicit price-deflator represented a slowing from the annual rate of 9.3 percent in the second quarter.

The department also raised its estimate of third-quarter after-tax corporate profits to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $148.3 billion from the $147.9 billion estimated last month.

The estimate of the third-quarter rise in business inventories was revised downward to $14.5 billion from $15.3 billion and follows a second-quarter gain of $33.4 billion.

Big Board Down But Above Early Lows

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed lower today in heavy trading although they were firming late in the session following a bout of profit-taking in gold markets.

Selling continued in many of the energy stocks that had soared on rising energy prices. Some precious metals stocks lost ground too.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.26 to 838.21 but declines led advances three to two and the NYSE index was lower. Turnover was about 42 million shares.

Short-term interest rates fell sharply as the Federal Reserve purchased Treasury bills in the open market. The latest 13-week Treasury issue dropped to a bid of 12.09 percent from the average rate of 12.228 percent set at auction Monday. The companion 26-week issue tumbled to 11.78 percent bid from the auction average of 11.999 percent.

Specialists attributed the price rally in part to the Fed's purchases, which were designed to add reserves to the banking network to meet seasonal needs.

Analysts said year-end cross currents of tax selling and institutional portfolio-switching were obscuring underlying stock trends but that the inability of OPEC to reach a unified price was a negative.

Volume leader Chrysler climbed ¾ after the Senate passed a key amendment designed to hasten final passage of an aid bill.

Du Pont added ⅜ even though it warned a weak economy could hurt its profits. Du Pont also said it expects its international sales in 1979 to be "nearly" $4 billion against $2.9 billion a year ago and said international earnings "will be up" although it provided no specific estimate.

Chase Manhattan tacked on ¼. The group said Chase President Willard Butcher would succeed David Rockefeller.

Memorex tumbled 3⅛. It expects a more than 50-percent drop in fourth-quarter net.

Sun Co. lost 1⅛ and Becton Dickinson 1¾. Sun will divest its 32 percent Becton stake by issuing exchangeable debentures.

American Telephone eased ¼. AT&T's profit for the three months through Nov. 30 improved but it said gains next year could be difficult if the economy weakens.

Pillsbury and General Mills eased. Both reported improved fiscal second quarter net. General Mills also said it expects an increase in fiscal 1980 per share earnings in line with its long-term objective of better than a 10-percent annual gain.

INA split its stock 3-for-2 and increased its quarterly dividend 10 percent, or to 82½ cents a share from 75 cents on pre-split shares.

News and Notes

Penn Central Corp. took over Marathon Manufacturing Co. Tuesday after shareholders of both firms overwhelmingly approved the merger valued at $334 million. The merger was a defeat for Saul Steinberg, chairman of Reliance Group and Penn Central's largest common shareholder, who had threatened to block any combination based on an exchange of Penn Central stock. It was the second consecutive takeover defeat for Mr. Steinberg, who last month lost a bid for UV Industries to Victor Posner's Sharon Steel. More than 82 percent of the votes in the Penn Central poll were cast in favor of the acquisition. Most of the negative votes were cast by Reliance and by the trustee of the New Haven Railroad, which is now controlled by Reliance. Only 9 percent of Marathon holders elected to take the cash offer of $47.25 a share, which equals a $29 million cash outlay for Penn Central.

* * *

Memorex predicts a drop in fourth-quarter profits to "less than half" of the $7.1 million reported for the third quarter. Memorex earned $12.4 million, or $1.56 a share, in the year-ago fourth quarter. The company cites increased pricing pressures and other competitive factors in the end-user equipment business as well as difficulties associated with production of some equipment, increased costs, and constrained product availability for the decline.

* * *

Sony says it has developed the world's first video cinemascope projector that could replace conventional film projectors. The electronics firm says the new system, named the "color wide-video projection cinesmascope," is designed for use in commercial airliners, theaters and restaurants. The company also says it plans to increase fixed capital investment in Japan and overseas to over 50 billion yen (about $208 million) on a consolidated basis in the current business year started Nov. 1, up from 34 billion yen a year ago.

* * *

Toshiba expects to almost double its consolidated net income for the year ending March 31 to 44 billion yen (about $183.8 million) from 23.16 billion yen a year earlier. Sales are seen rising almost 9 percent to 1.85 trillion yen, against 1.70 trillion yen a year ago. The yen's sharp depreciation will result in a fairly large amount of foreign exchange profit, the company forecast, compared with losses of 13 billion yen associated with the yen's rise last year.

No Quick Solution Likely

Energy: The Problem of the 80s

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP-DJ) — The main problem in the next decade will be a scarcity of energy, and no quick solution is likely, according to many experts.

"The world economy will be subject to severe stresses and strains," says Gary Fromm, director of the Center for Economic Policy of SRI International, which does computerized forecasts of the global economy.

He adds: "Overall, it is likely to be a period with lower growth and higher inflation than the preceding three decades. If this is so, it will be a time when the realities of limited rises in real incomes will frustrate the wishes and illusions in many nations for significantly higher standards of living." However, he says, by the end of the 1980s, the situation should be coming back."

"The major problem is going to be energy," says Robert Nathan, chairman of the economic consulting firm bearing his name. "From the energy problem derives everything else" — including, he says, the prospect of continued virulent inflation, which some economists rank even ahead of energy shortages as the principal stumbling block in the 1980s.

'Growing Instability'

Mr. Nathan's view is strongly supported by Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, who warns of "a growing instability" in world economies if the problem of energy shortages is not solved. "No anti-inflation effort, no sustained policy of growth and no plan to organize the world's monetary system could survive if the present energy situation were to continue," he says.

But most experts do not see any quick solution to the energy problem. They expect the United States to continue to rely heavily on petroleum and natural gas, although nuclear power, coal, synthetic fuels and solar power will be used increasingly. And they expect energy supplies to stay tight.

Robert Baldwin, president of Gulf Oil's refining and marketing arm, declares: "The decade of the '80s is the decade of scarcity."

And if the energy situation gets much worse, all bets are off. No one even wants to think about what would happen if Mideast oil exports dry up for an extended period, for example.

Probably no one expects U.S. energy problems to be solved by some marvelous technological breakthrough — although, conceivably, one just might come along. Nor do some observers expect much to come of the government's attempts to stimulate new sources of energy.

One incentive will be operating to encourage increased energy production — though it hardly will solve the problem. U.S. energy consumption will grow steadily throughout the decade, the Energy Department predicts. In terms of quads — the energy available from 500,000 barrels of oil a day for a year or one trillion cubic feet of natural gas — the department sees a rise to 101.5 quads in 1990 from about 80 quads this year. The increase is expected because of larger population, more automobiles and economic growth, and it will offset any gains anticipated from conservation and greater efficiency.

Here is the outlook in some crucial energy areas:

- Oil and gas: Even optimistic observers, such as Gulf Oil, see U.S. oil production staying at about 10 million barrels a day and natural-gas output staying at about 20 trillion cubic feet a year during the decade. They expect output to remain flat even with President Carter's program of decontrolling crude-oil prices and taxing so-called windfall profits and even with any new Alaskan or offshore discoveries.

Pessimists are really gloomy. "Given the realities of the U.S. resource base, it appears that U.S. petroleum and natural-gas production will decline steadily through the 1980s," says a report by the General Accounting Office. And Nigel Godley, energy economist at Arthur D. Little Inc., a consulting concern, predicts: "There will be more exploration, greater incentives for secondary and tertiary recovery [of oil], and heavy-oil economics will improve. Nevertheless, domestic liquids-production will decline from 10.3 million barrels a day in 1978 to 8.8 million barrels a day in 1985 and 8.5 million barrels a day in 1990."

Amid the gloom, however, John Lichtblau, executive

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Butcher Given Rockefeller Post

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — David Rockefeller said today he will step aside as chief executive officer of Chase Manhattan Bank next month in a prelude to his departure as the $400,000-a-year chairman of the nation's third largest bank.

Chase President Willard Butcher will assume the chief executive post Jan. 1 with Mr. Rockefeller remaining as chairman of the bank's directors until April 1981. Mr. Butcher is scheduled to replace Mr. Rockefeller as chairman then. The timetable was approved by directors at a meeting today.

Mr. Rockefeller will reach Chase's normal retirement age of 65 next June, but the announcement made clear that Mr. Rockefeller would stay on until the announced date.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Declining Rate Notes 1979-1986

Société Générale
Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Morgan Stanley International Limited
Nomura Europa N.V.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Wood Gundy Limited

December 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
18¼	14½	LinPt 1.80	11.		95	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
5⅛	4½	Lionel .16	2.3	9	163	7⅛	7	7	+ ½
42¾	17¾	Litton 1b	2.4	7	542	41⅞	40⅝	41⅛	— ¼
65¾	26½	Lift ptc pf			2	63	62½	63	—2¾
82½	44	Litton pf 3	3.7	1		81	81	81	—1
20½	17¾	Litton pf 2	10.		64	19¼	19¼	19¼	
34⅛	18⅛	Lockhd		15	461	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
46	21	Loctite .52	1.3	16	203	41½	40	40⅞	+ ½
69⅞	39⅝	Loews 1.20	2.0	4	42	59⅞	58⅝	58⅞	— ¼
18⅛	9⅞	LomFn 1	6.5	8	9	15⅝	15½	15½	
21	14½	LomMd 2.20e	12.	8	28	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
26⅞	20¼	LnStar 1.40	5.2	5	171	u27		26⅛	27 + ½
18¼	13⅞	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	251	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
50	40¼	LIL pfB 5	12.		z300	40½	40¼	40¼	— ½
84½	68	LIL pfK8.30	12.		z130	71	71	71	—1¼
94¼	89	LIL pfS 9.80	10.		139	93⅞	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
25¼	19	LIL pfP2.43	12.		7	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
26½	20¾	LIL pfO2.47	11.		22	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
33	25¼	LongDr .76	2.8	11	80	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
52⅞	26⅝	LorilCp 1	2.0	15	73	50¼	49⅞	50	— ½
55¼	20⅝	LaLand 1.48	3.1	12	680	47½	46¾	47½	+ ½
26⅞	18½	LaPac .60b	2.8	6	184	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
22¼	17⅞	LouvGs 2.06	11.	8	567	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
17¼	8½	Lowenst .371	4.2	18	76	9⅛	8⅞	8¾	— ¼
59⅞	41	Lubrzl 1.60	2.8	13	2576	58⅞	56	56¾	—2
17¾	13⅞	LuckyS 1	6.3	8	147	16	15¾	16	+ ½
18⅞	10⅛	Ludlow .70	5.4	10	77	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
16¾	12	Lukens .96	7.7	8	37	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
24⅞	13½	LynCSys .40	1.7	16	45	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	+ ½
		— M—M—M —							
34⅞	19¾	MACOM s.24	.7	22	69	33	32	32¾	— ¼
55½	37⅛	MCA 1.50	2.8	10	65	52⅞	52⅝	52¾	+ ¼
15⅞	10⅞	MEI .40	3.3	7	34	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
38¾	18	MGIC 1	3.3	9	812	30¼	28⅞	30⅛	+ ⅞
19⅞	14⅞	MacAF 1	5.0	7	90	u20	18½	20	+1⅞
11⅛	7⅞	MacDn .40	4.8	7	43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅞	7½	Macke .52	6.0	5	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
21⅞	9⅛	Macmill .82	5.6	8	831	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
54½	32	Macy 1.85	3.4	7	242	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	MdsFd 1.25e	6.9		124	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
11⅛	6⅞	MagicCf .60	7.4	4	207	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ¼
32	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	2.8	10	59	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ¼
20⅝	17⅛	MgtAst n	8	316	19⅞	18⅞	19¼	19¼	— ¼
11½	5⅝	ManHn .30b	4.8	3	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅛	ManIL .30	4.2	10	100	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
37¾	29⅞	MirHan 2.52	8.2	5	723	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ¾
37⅞	26½	MAPCO 1.40	3.8	10	240	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	
52⅞	34⅞	MarOil s1.60	3.2	9	586	50	49⅞	49⅞	—1
20⅞	13½	MarMid .80	4.2	6	231	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	MarIonL .54	4.8	17	94	13⅞	12⅞	13¼	
14¾	9⅞	MarkCll .36	2.5	11	68	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	Mark pf1.20	7.7		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
30¼	19	Marley 1	4.0	7	562	25⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+1⅞
18⅞	11⅛	Marriot .20	1.2	10	199	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
72¼	59	MrshM 3.60	5.3	12	34	69½	67⅞	67⅞	—1⅞
25⅞	15½	MrshF 1.24	4.7	9	190	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
44⅞	29⅞	MartM 2.12	4.8	6	866	44¼	42⅞	44	+ ⅞
30	9	MaryK .60	.2	12	35	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	17⅞	Md Cup .64	2.4	8	428	27¼	25⅞	26⅞	+1¼
27¼	19⅛	Masco .60	2.3	10	336	26	24½	26	+ ¼
30⅞	18½	Masonit 1.20	5.1	7	209	24½	23	23½	+ ⅜
14¼	10½	MassM 1.40e	12.	8	61	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	8	MassyF g			157	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
17⅛	13¾	MasCp 1.72	12.		57	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	
17⅛	9	Masinc 1.12	11.		96	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
37¼	27⅞	MatsuE .68r	2.4	8	9	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
10¼	6⅛	Mattel .30	3.8	7	946	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	Mattel wt			292	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	21⅛	Mattl pf2.50	11.		258	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
27⅞	21⅞	MayDS 1.40	5.8	6	236	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
25¼	18½	MayerO 1.10	5.3	7	36	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅛	MaysJW		3	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28¾	22½	Maytag 1.80a	6.6	9	49	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
25	15⅞	McDrm 1.20	4.9	176	656	24¾	24¼	24⅝	
28¼	22½	McDr pf2.20	7.9		142	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
30⅞	23¼	McDr pf2.60	11.		56	23⅞	d23	23¼	
51⅞	39¼	McDnld .56	1.3	9	710	42⅞	42¼	42¾	
36¼	20	McDonD .75	2.2	7	896	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
32¼	24	McDonh 1.32	5.0	5	8	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
31⅞	23⅞	McGEd 1.80	7.0	6	36	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
34	22½	McGrH 1.28	4.5	10	126	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
55	39	MGH pf1.20	2.5		5	47¼	47¼	47¼	+2¼
64⅞	19⅞	McIntyr g	-		z4380	56⅞	55½	56¼	— ¼
3	⅛	McIntyr rt			404	1-16	⅝	1	—7-16
16½	12	McLeon .64	5.0	13	157	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	McLout		3	175	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
58	31	McMarO .10	.2261		573	55½	53½	54⅞	+ ¼
20½	10	McNeil .80	5.4	8	10	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
29¾	22⅝	Mead 1.80	7.2	5	139	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
75¾	59½	Mea pfA2.80	4.4		1	63¼	63¼	63¼	
48½	28¾	Measrx .50	1.4	12	226	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
64	30½	Medtrn .68	1.8	15	64	63	61½	61¾	—1¼
31½	25¼	Mellville 1.40	5.2	7	720	27¼	26¾	27	
37	17⅞	Memorex		3	2465	17¼	d16⅝	17⅛	—3
41	33⅛	MercStr 1a	2.5	6	33	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	4.9	6	46	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ½
74¼	61⅞	Merck 2.30	3.2	15	826	72¼	71½	72	— ¼
36½	26¼	Meridth 1.20	3.4	6	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
21⅞	15¼	MerrLy .96	4.8	7	404	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅝
64¼	34¾	MesaPet n			2946	68⅞	57	60⅞	+2⅞
42⅞	27¼	MesaRoy n			2424	38½	35⅞	38	+ ¾
18¼	14½	Mesab 1.49e	9.2	11	65	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
21¾	15¼	Mesta .45i		10	16½	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
27¾	14½	MGM s .60b	3.0	10	329	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
73	49½	Metrm 3.20	4.5	9	10	71	71	71	
40	26	MEE pfC3.90	1.4		z200	27¼	27	27	
84	51	MEE pfF8.12	14.		z390	58½	58½	58½	+1½
81	50	MEE pfG7.68	15.		z50	52½	52½	52½	— ½
85½	55	MEE pfJ8.32	15.		z20	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
93¼	53¼	MEE pfH8.12	14.		z40	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
24⅞	19¼	MnCn pf2.05	11.		4	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ½
15⅞	12½	McHGs 1.30b	9.4	10	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
28¼	24½	MhWl pf2.67	10.		5	26	26	26	
25⅞	21¼	MhWl pf2.12	9.2		10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
22⅞	16½	MdCTel 1.68	9.2	6	31	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
16⅞	12¾	MidSUt 1.58	12.	5	2267	13⅞	13⅞	13	
4¾	1⅞	MidlnM		6	73	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	MidRes 1.30	4.8	8	106	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
29½	17⅛	MillerW 1.20	4.3	7	80	19¼	18¾	19	— ⅜
35⅞	19¾	MillBrd 1	3.3	8	153	30¾	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
22⅞	14½	MilRoy .40	1.9	14	24	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
29⅞	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.7	5	11	22⅞	22	22¼	
66	48⅞	MMM 2.40	4.8	9	1786	50¼	49⅞	50	— ⅜
21¼	18	MinPL 1.94	10.	5	43	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
15¾	9⅞	MirroCp .96	6.6	9	20	15	14½	14½	— ½
33¼	26	Mlsnlns s.68	2.1	8	2	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
55⅞	45½	MPacC 3	6.0	5	101	50½	50	50¼	
13⅞	10⅞	MoNSv 1b	9.2	6	28	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
23½	18⅞	MoPS pf2.44	13.		4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
60⅞	36¼	Mobil s 3	5.2	7	5346	59	57¾	58¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1¾	MobileH		10	21	2⅛	2	2	
16⅛	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.4	6	272	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
14½	7⅞	Mohasco .90	10.	9	95	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
16½	7¾	MohkDta		12	272	15⅞	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	11	MohkR 1.20	11.		342	11⅛	11	11⅛	
24¼	14⅛	Monrch s1.20a	5.2	5	46	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ¼
49⅞	21⅛	Monogr .65a	1.6	6	4	40⅞	40⅛	40¼	
62	45	Monsan 3.40	5.7	6	741	59⅞	58⅞	59¾	+ ½
19⅞	16	MntDU 1.80	9.7	7	17	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
24⅞	19⅛	MonPw 2.04	10.	8	65	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	16⅞	MonSt 1.80a	11.		113	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
9¼	7⅞	MONY 1.02e	12.	8	42	8½	8⅛	8½	
39⅞	27	MoorM 1.12	2.8	6	87	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+1
54⅞	43¾	Morgan 2.80	6.2	6	481	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	— ¼
35⅞	18⅞	MorKn 1.50	4.3	6	13	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
19	13⅛	MorseSh .72	5.3	4	93	13¾	13⅞	13½	+ ½
8⅞	5¾	MtgTrAm		6	111	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
34½	25⅞	MorNor 1.40	4.1	10	45	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
55½	36	Motrola 1.40	2.7	11	438	51¾	50¾	51⅝	+ ⅜
35⅞	24½	MtPuel 2.20	7.3	11	75	30¼	30	30⅛	— ¼
26⅞	23	MtSTel 2.32	9.7	7	45	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	6½	Munford	1.4	25	45	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Munfd pf.40	8.6		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	8.9	15	24	13¾	13⅝	13½	
15⅞	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	9.1	11	44	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¾
91¼	40	MurpOil 1	1.1	13	126	88¾	87⅞	88⅛	—⅞
23⅞	14⅛	MurryO 1.20	5.6	7	5	21⅛	21½	21½	— ¼
14⅛	11⅛	MutfOm 1.44	12.		40	12⅛	11⅞	12	
14⅞	9½	MyersL .50	4.7	7	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
		— N—N—N —							
23⅞	13¾	NCH .64	2.8	10	176	23⅞	22¾	23	— ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	NCNB n .64	4.6	6	197	14	13⅞	13⅞	
81½	56⅞	NCR 1.60	2.3	8	693	70⅞	69¼	70½	+1
35¼	19¼	NLInd 1.20	3.4	12	2467	u36¼	33⅞	35⅞	+ ⅞
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.9	6	1053	23⅞	22⅞	23	— ⅜
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	189	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
25½	20⅞	Nabisco 1.62	7.5	7	139	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
35⅞	25½	Nalco 1.36	4.3	10	189	31⅞	30¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	9¼	Napco .20	1.5	8	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	10⅞	Narco .68	4.5	21	63	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	20⅞	Nashua 1.50	4.8	6	35	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
38	33½	NatAir 1.37i			76	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ½
23⅞	16½	NatCan .72	3.1	5	21	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
15¼	9	NtCrYL .60	4.8	9	12	12⅞	12½	12½	
35⅞	27½	NtDetr .2	7.0	4	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	18¼	NtDist 1.80	6.1	7	379	29⅞	29	29½	+ ½
31	25⅞	NtFG 2.54	8.8	6	4	29	29	29	
24¾	15½	NtGyp 1.48	7.5	4	107	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅞	NtHom		17	343	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
19¾	7⅞	NILIbt n .28	1.5	11	66	18⅞	18¼	18½	
25¾	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.4	12	152	25⅞	24⅞	25½	+ ⅞
26¾	12½	NMedE s.60	2.4	13	135	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
18¼	11	NMineSv .56	4.1	24	64	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
19⅞	15⅞	NiPrest 1.50	7.8	9	47	19¼	19	19¼	
36⅞	18½	NtSemic		12	2273	35	33¾	34⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	14¼	NtSvin 1.08	5.5	6	12	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
21⅞	13¼	NStand 1.24	6.8	6	29	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
35½	25¾	NatStl 2.60	9.8	4	1340	27⅛	26¼	26½	— ½
5¼	3⅞	NatTea		6	2	4½	4½	4½	
33¾	26¾	Natom s1.16	3.5	6	354	31¼	30¼	31¼	— ¼
49⅞	40⅞	Nafom pf 4	8.2		40	48¼	d48½	48¼	— ⅛
23¾	19¾	NevPr s2.12	9.3	7	24	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	12½	NevP pf1.60	12.		z100	13	13	13	
19½	14¼	NevP pfL.74	12.		z300	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
19⅞	15¾	NevP pfI.95	12.		11	16	15¼	16	
23½	15¾	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	107	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	NEnGE 1.40	11.	5	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	19	239	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
30	25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		2	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36¼	31	NEnpT 3.40	11.	7	21	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	15	NYSEG 1.76	11.	6	238	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
37½	31	NYS pf 3.75	12.		z140	31⅞	31	31	— ⅜
89¼	72	NYS pf 8.80	12.		z440	73½	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	17⅛	NYS pf 2.12	12.		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
3⅞	2½	Newcrp			48	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10½	7½	Newmil n .70	7.6	4	45	9⅞	9	9¼	+ ¼
48	23¾	Newmt 1.80a	1.7	9	43	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ½
34⅛	21¼	Newmt 1.30a	3.8	7	303	u34⅞	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
106	71¼	Newl pf4.50	4.2		3	106	106	106	+ ½
21⅛		Newark .20	1.8	15	283	20⅞	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	12	NiaMP 1.44	12.	4	775	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	29¼	NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z20	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	
39	31	NiaMpf 3.90	12.		z20	32½	32½	32½	
52½	42	NiaMpf 5.25	12.		z1450	45	45	45	+3
106½	92¾	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z90	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅞	NiagSh 1.21e	8.0		17	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
35¼	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.8	7	x137	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	21⅛	NorfNn 1.92	7.2	5	284	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
25¾	17⅛	NorfIn 1.40	8.3	4	26	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
28⅞	18⅞	Norris 1.40	5.8	6	184	24½	24¼	24¼	
39¾	27⅛	NACoal .44	1.6	10	31	39⅞	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	NoAMIg			146	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32	24⅞	NoAPhi 1.70	6.3	4	31	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	8⅞	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	629	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	11½	NCalSL .70	4.3	4	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅞	13	NIndPS 1.50	11.	7	259	14¼	14	14¼	
57	32¼	NorNGs 3	5.4	7	284	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ¼
25⅞	21⅞	NStPw 2.28	9.9	7	323	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
46⅞	37⅞	NSPw pf4.11	11.		z800	38½	38	38	—1
89⅞	73⅞	NSPw pf7.84	10.		z10	75¼	75	75	— ½
101	74½	NSPw pf8.80	10.		225	84⅞	81½	84¼	+1¾
46⅞	29⅞	NorTel s 1			204	45⅞	44⅞	45	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Nthgate g			146	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
45	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	4.2	6	383	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	
36¼	24⅞	NwstAlr 1.80	2.8	7	335	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
29¼	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.3	6	109	25¼	25	25	
33½	17	NwtEnr s1.30	4.2	7	253	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
37⅞	25⅛	NwtInd 2.05	5.9	7	70	35⅛	35	35	
26½	20¾	NwtP pf2.36	11.		3	21	21	21	
11⅞	8⅞	NwMLI 1e	11.10		60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	24⅛	NwSW 1.80	7.3	5	39	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
35⅛	22	Norton 1.60	4.7	7	30	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14¼	NorSim 1.04b	6.4	7	218	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
39½	32½	NortSt pf1.60	4.4		5	36¼	36½	36½	— ¼
40⅛	25½	Nucor s .36	.9	7	77	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —							
62	17⅞	OKC 1.20	2.1	8	170	58¼	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅜
40¼	14⅞	Oakind .40	1.0	16	178	39⅞	38¼	39¼	+ ½
29⅞	14⅞	OccPet 1.50	5.7	5	4052	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
13⅞	6⅞	OccPet wt			384	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
95	45½	OccPt pf3.60	4.4		1	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1⅛
93	48¼	OccPt pf 4	4.9		1	81	81	81	
24½	20½	OccPt pf2.50	12.		2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
20¾	17	OccPt pf2.12	12.		4	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
22½	16	OccPt pf2.30	13.		34	18⅞	18	18¼	
40	27¼	Ogden 2	6.0	5	23	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
16⅞	13½	OhioEd 1.76	13.	9	881	13½	d13⅛	13½	
39½	31	OhEd pf3.90	13.		z140	31½	d30½	30½	—1½
45¾	33	OhEd pf4.40	13.		z350	33½	33	33¼	+ ⅜
45¼	35¾	OhEd pf4.56	12.		z330	38	38	38	
73⅞	61⅞	OhEd pf7.24	12.		z110	62	d60½	60½	—3½
16	15¼	OhEd pf1.80	11.		3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
87¼	67	OhEd pf8.64	14.		z150	66	d64	64	—3
76	62	OhP pfB7.60	12.		z40	63	63	63	
23½	17¾	OhP pfG2.27	13.		19	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
120	103	OhP pfA 14	13.		z100	105½	105½	105½	
86¾	71	OhP pfE8.48	12.		z100	71	71	71	— ½
17⅞	13⅛	OkloGE 1.60	12.	11	967	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
9½	7½	OldGEpt.80	10.		z300	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
26¾	18	OldNG 1.80	7.1	8	46	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
25	16⅛	Olin 1	5.9	6	532	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
37½	27⅛	Omark 1.44	4.1	5	26	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅜
26¼	17⅞	Oneida 1	4.1	4	11	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
13¼	9⅞	OpelRk .84	7.2	5

Entering the Decade of Scarce Energy

(Continued from Page 9)

ector of the Petroleum Industry Research Founda- sees a ray of hope. "U.S. oil demand could very peak in the early 1980s and then start declining," ays. He estimates that by 1990 the nation will rely petroleum for 41 to 42 percent of its energy needs, in from about 48 percent now. "This would be an oric turnaround," he says, "because oil demand has increasing since the beginning of this century."

ut few experts believe that the nation can achieve ident Carter's goal of slashing oil imports by 1990 alf the current level of 8 to 8.5 million barrels a day. Moreover, the United States, and the rest of the d, face the possibility that the OPEC oil producing ons may not choose to keep production even as as their current level of about 31 million barrels a

considerably milder threat is posed by the possibil- that Soviet oil output may decline so much in the s that, in the words of a controversial Central In- gence Agency report, "the Communist countries as oup will shift from a position of net oil exporter to of net oil importer." But many experts believe that Soviets can substitute gas for oil currently sent to ern Europe. And a West Berlin economist predicts at most, Soviet demand in the world oil market otal 220 million barrels a year — "not a quantity can have any influence on oil prices."

Nuclear power: Even more than the oil industry, ear power is so mired in political controversy that long-range forecasts may well be short-circuited night. In the aftermath of the Three Mile Island dent, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stopped ng new construction and operating licenses — a torium that officials indicate will extend at least early next year.

Sides the uproar over safety, the escalating cost of ear plants is narrowing their economic advantage coal-burning facilities. The possibility of uranium- shortages within the next few decades stirs doubts. lems of storing nuclear wastes, some of which will in dangerous for centuries, have not been resolved.

a slowdown in the growth of demand for electrici- s left many utilities with excess generating capaci- This surplus, along with a cash pinch that many ies blame on what they consider inadequate rate eases, has dampened the urge to plan new nuclear ties.

Important Role

espite the problems, nuclear power will play an im- nt role in the 1980s. In the United States, 70 nu- power plants are already operating, and construc- licenses have been granted for about 90 more.

vertheless, nuclear power seems certain to fall far of the ambitious goals once discussed by its pro- nts. Only a decade ago, enthusiasts envisioned as y as 1,000 U.S. nuclear plants by the end of the ry. Now the Energy Department sees 152 to 173 ar plants operating in 1990.

hile the U.S. nuclear program is lagging, some for- nations are pushing ahead. The Soviet bloc plans crease its nuclear-power generating capacity by to 150 million kilowatts from the present 15 mil- to 18 million. The program is running behind hule, but the aim is to generate 25 percent of the s electricity with nuclear power.

Western Europe, the commitment is less certain. Common Market said, before the Three Mile Is- ccident, that it expected nuclear power to provide 30 percent of its electricity in 1985, up from 10 percent now.

Because of the nuclear push in Europe and the lag in the United States, reactors will be built increasingly by Europeans, says David Pearce, an economics professor at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland. Moreover, the United States is in danger of falling behind technologically, particularly with regard to fusion reactors, which are fueled by hydrogen in nearly limitless quantities from the sea, and fast-breeder reactors, which create more fuel than they use.

While the U.S. government is pouring tens of millions of dollars into fusion projects, even the program's backers do not expect any large-scale use of fusion before the end of this century. As for breeders, the U.S. program is bogged down in controversy over whether production of such fuel heightens the danger of a proliferation in nuclear weapons.

• Coal: The industry sees big growth ahead — someday.

The 1973 Arab oil embargo inspired big new mining projects that only now are beginning to produce coal — but the increase in mining capacity has not been matched by increased demand. As a result, the industry has as much as 850 million tons of annual capacity, while domestic and foreign demand for U.S. coal this year was just 740 million tons. Some coal executives see supply and demand coming into balance by the end of next year; some analysts, however, term 1983 more likely.

But beyond 1983, most observers see a bright future. Electric utilities probably will use more coal because of higher oil prices, uncertainty over natural-gas supplies and the political problems of nuclear power.

U.S. coal exports also should grow as Europe and the Far East move away from dependence on oil.

After the current excess capacity is absorbed, the U.S. coal industry is expected to grow at an annual rate of about 5 percent, up from only 1.1 percent in the postwar years. That growth is expected even though development of a synthetic-fuels industry — making coal-derived gas or liquids — is not likely to reach a vast commercial scale until the early 1990s.

• Unconventional fuels: Coal liquids and gas, liquid biomass fuels — such as alcohol made from plants and animal wastes — shale oil and unconventional gas combined will produce the equivalent of an additional one million barrels of oil a day by 1990, one expert estimates. Most experts view this effort as useful but far from a solution to U.S. energy problems.

Similarly, relatively primitive technology clouds the usefulness of solar energy in the near future.

• Conservation: Although most Energy Department officials see conservation as the surest and cleanest way to reduce dependence on oil, some have their doubts.

One official contends, "They've just about squeezed out as much conservation as they can." And other experts see it as a two-edged sword. Charles Dibona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, an industry-backed group, calls conservation "the most important answer to the nation's energy problems and the biggest distraction keeping it from facing these problems."

Conservation, he says, already has significantly cut forecasts of U.S. energy use. In 1973, when OPEC prices began climbing, he says, forecasts generally predicted that U.S. energy consumption would rise 63 percent between then and 1990. But this year, he adds, studies predicted that the United States will need almost one-third less energy by 1990 than forecast earlier.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	23.10
t Helin	75.00
nbank	310.50
bank	66.10
n Rub	98.00
er	21.70
ken	71.40
	47.50
ovens	20.50
L	72.10
Hedder	119.60
ped	52.30
ns	20.30
co	165.50
ta	141.50
nto	106.70
Dutch	147.50
wer	113.70
hmmer	243.00
Stork	36.00

ns Index : 83.29
ous : 83.49

Brussels

d	2,110
(B.Lomb)	1,690
arill	319
robel	6,290
ano-BM	2,475
ken	2,660
ofina	5,680
Hevaert	950
Generale	1,660
ny	2,540
Ainiere	748

ns Index : 137.99
ous : 139.84

Frankfurt

S.	36.40
I.G.	139.80
er	125.10
merzbank	180.00
Gummi	42.00
ller	248.00
os	128.00
sche Bank	256.10
dner Bank	192.50
that	123.80
ch	36.80
stadt	246.00
hof	189.00
	204.20
nesa	77.10
nesman	125.10
ellesell.	256.00
ermann	123.00
Linde	182.80
ring	205.00
ens	257.50
ten	81.20
	165.50
	142.70
wagen	182.00

ns Index : 134.80
ous : 133.13

London

o-Am Co	$ 12 ⅝
o-Am	0.93
ays Bnk	4.15
hom Gp	1.18
	0.99
	1.62
ylar	1.54
Ind.	2.45
Int'l	0.60½
Pet.	3.54
nah	1.71
ferad	1.29
ory Sc.	0.56
Gold Fds	3.75
Rhodes	0.75
eer D	$ 9.14
fiers	2.02
ion	0.54
St Gad	43¼
	3.36
	2.57
o Gp	4.40
Gt Un St	3.46
Guinness	1.89
Hawker-Sidd	1.76
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.70
Imps	0.77½
Marks & Spen.	0.79
Metal Box	2.44
Plessey	1.13
Rand Mines	$ 5.74
Rank Org.	1.76
Royal Dutch	35.00
R.T.Z.	3.17
Shell	3.32
Thorn (A)	2.94
Tube Invest.	2.56
Ultramar	4.20
Union Carb.	$ Susp.
Vickers	1.37
Wor L.3½	29.00
West Deep	$ 25 ⅛
West Drief	$ 7.12
West Hold	$ 49 ⅞
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.54

F.T. 30 Index : 422.10
Previous : 421.30

Milan

Bastogi	687.00
ERBA	2,290.00
ErcMorelli	332.00
Fiat	1,840.00
Finsider	75.00
Generali	42,990.00
IFI	2,109.00
Italcos	717.00
Italsider	205.00
LaRinas	105.50
Montedis	171.00
Olivetti	1,419.00
Pirelli	1,850.00
Snia Visco	635.00

BCI Index : 88.23
Previous : 80.35

Paris

Air Liquide	500.00
BSN	881.00
Carrefour	1,610.00
Cim Lafarge	254.00
Cie Bancaire	371.00
CFP	257.00
CGE	340.00
CGF	174.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,270.00
Ferodo	349.00
Gen Occident	274.10
Imetal	62.05
L'Oreal	648.00
Mach Bull	65.50
Michelin	873.00
Moet Henn	504.00
Moulinex	78.00
Paribas	239.50
PUK	100.00
Penarroya	55.00
Perrier	285.00
Peugeot	280.80
Rh Poulenc	135.00
Sacilor	22.00
St Gobain	138.60
Suez	267.50
Telemecan	725.00
Thomson	200.00
Usinor	13.10

Agefi Index : 127.88
Previous : 127.27

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,150
Buehrle	2,475
B Boveri	1,705
Cib Geigy	1,225
Cr Suisse	2,290
Fisher	745
HofRochN	6,725
Nestle	3,440
Sandoz	4,125
Sia B. Suisse	405
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,540

SBC Index : 333.80
Previous : 333.20

Tokyo Exchange

December 19, 1979

	Yen		Yen
Chem.	159	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	179
Glass	390	Mitsubi Chem.	180
	665	Mitsubi Corp.	743
Elb. Priat	958	Mitsubi Elec	194
Bank	365	Mitsui Co.	333
Photo	568	Mitsukoshi	437
Oil	265	Nippon Elec.	423
a Motor	676	Nippon Steel	119
h	483	Sharp	581
	127	Sony Corp	1,680
h Air L.	2,480	Sumitomo Bank	363
ol El. Pwr.	880	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Soda	418	Sumitomo Metal	119
ssaki Steel	123	Taisho Marine	273
Brewery	404	Takeda	528
Itsu	348	Teijin	137
ng	367	Tokyo Marine	638
E Ind	689	Toray	211
E Jap	530	Toyota	874

Index 453.09 Previous 452.69
Dow Jones Index 6,477.11 Previous 6,478.38

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank-Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, December 19, 1979

AELind	7¼	7⅜	
AFAProt	6⅛	7⅜	
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛	
Accuray	4½	5	
AddisnW	9¾	9½	
AdvRess	4⅜	5⅛	
AlexAlex	33	33¾	
Alicelnc	34½	36	
AllynB	13	14	
AFinCp	22¼	23¼	
AFurn	5	5¼	
AGreet	12	12⅛	
AIntGp	59¼	60¼	
AMicros	20¾	21¼	
AWelding	28	29	
Amderr	3½	3⅝	
Anadite	7⅛	7½	
AnheusB	22¼	22¾	
AntaCp	8½	9	
ArdenGp	3½	3⅝	
AudCalo	20½	21¼	
AllGas.I	14⅝	14¾	
BakrCp	6¾	7¼	
BangHE	11¾	12¼	
BkomRt	16⅝	17⅛	
BasicRs g	9	9⅜	
BassFr	18¾	19½	
BayisMk	13	13½	
Beeline	8½	9¼	
BehLab	35¼	36	
BibbCo	14	14¾	
BirdSen	19	20½	
Biritchr	2	2⅛	
BlkHillP	25¾	26½	
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅞	
BrookS	35½	40½	
BrwTom	38¼	39	
Buckbee	7¼	7⅝	
Buckeye	23½	24½	
BurmubS	9¼	9⅝	
CalWtSv	31½	33	
CanradI	1	1½	
CapSwC	14⅝	15⅛	
CasInAir	3¼	3¾	
CaseCp	8½	9½	
CnVtPS	15⅛	15⅝	
ChmLeu	36	38	
ChesUti	12¼	13	
CircleF	5¾	6⅛	
CitzUtA	33¾	34½	
CitzUtB	32½	33¼	
ClarkJL	29	30½	
ClewCp	6½	7	
ComCIH	25	25½	
CmlShr	16½	18½	
CmwTel	18	20	
ConPap	54¼	55⅛	
Crawfd	22½	23¼	
CrosTre	32½	33	
CultrFed	1½	2⅛	
Cyclitron	12¾	13⅝	
DandyM	25¾	26¾	
DtaDes	13⅝	14¼	
DaytMal	16½	18½	
DeltaAg	32¼	33	
DeLuxC	35¼	36	
DetCanT	11½	12½	
DewevEl	2	2¼	
DiaCrys	28¼	29¼	
DiaCrp	38½	40½	
Docutel	7⅝	8	
DollrGn	10½	11	
DoytDB	22¼	23	
DunkinD	10⅝	11⅝	
Duriron	16	17	
EatnVnce	6	6¼	
EconLab	24½	25	
ElPasEl	9½	9⅞	
ElderBe	6½	7¼	
EleNuct	8¼	8¾	
ElModul	6¾	7¾	
EnrDev	9	10	
Enhvisl	1¾	2½	
EqtOil	52	53	
EthanAl	45	46	
Fabrl h	1	1⅛	
FtBkSys	38½	39¼	
FtBostn	16½	17¼	
FtEmpS	10⅝	10⅞	
FtWnFin	4⅝	5⅛	
Flicksr	11⅞	12¾	
FloofPat	14	14¾	
FlaWalU	⅝	⅞	
ForestO	27⅞	28⅝	
Formigli	2	2¼	
FrankCp	7¾	8¼	
FrankEl	14¾	15½	
GnRlEst	11	12½	
GaRstns	97½	99½	
GovEFn	10¾	11½	
GreenAA	11	11½	
GrevAdv	40	43	
GlfIntst	14½	16	
Gyrodyn	6	6¾	
Hardwke	12¾	13½	
HrxRow	10¾	11¼	
HarpGp	33	33¾	
HartFNt	15½	16	
HearrF	26¼	27	
Holobm	2½	3	
Hoover	12¼	12¾	
HortzRs	2⅛	2⅝	
HyatInt	19¼	20¼	
Intrclnd	5½	6	
IntelCp	66½	67½	
IntrcEnr	5	6	
InfmtGs	12¾	13¼	
InBkWsh	8½	8⅝	
IwaSOJt	21⅝	22½	
JamWPh	6	6⅛	
Jamsby	17¾	18½	
JHfyFd	½	⅝	
JoshynM	14	14¾	
KaisSt pl	16	16¾	
Keivor	2½	2⅝	
Koman	18½	19¼	
KoreAm	9⅛	9⅝	
KafeGre	3-16	7-16	
Kaysom	4¼	5¼	
KellySv	36½	38	
Keotfel	19½	20½	
Kimball	15⅝	16⅛	
Kingint	5¼	6¼	
KnapeV	15½	16½	
Krofas	15½	16½	
Lancein	21¾	22½	
LandRas	2⅛	3¼	
LaneCo	25½	26½	
LidStor	6⅛	6⅝	
LisBcst	49	50	
Logetrn	13¾	14¾	
MadsGE	14	14½	
MagellPet	7 1-16	7 5-16	
MalrRt	2⅝	2¾	
Mallkrt	27½	28½	
MauiLP	25½	27	
McCorm	18⅝	19¾	
McQuay	9	9¾	
MidsxW	19½	20½	
MdlaCap	8¼	9	
MidlRes	1½	1¾	
Miller	30	30¾	
MissVlG	14	15	
Molex	41¾	42½	
MonfCol	7¼	7⅝	
MoorePd	22½	23½	
MorgRes	1	1⅛	
Mostek	59¾	60¾	
MotClub	3⅝	4⅛	
Mueller	28½	29½	
NargCp	27½	29½	
NwldRE	13½	14½	
NJNGas	16¼	16¾	
NielsnA	26½	27	
NielsnB	26⅝	26⅝	
NoCarGp	14¾	15¼	
NoEOil un	74	75½	
NwtNGs	16⅛	16½	
NwstPS	15⅝	16⅛	
Noxell	21⅛	21⅝	
OglivvM	20½	21¼	
OhFerro	9¼	10¼	
OtterTP	20⅝	21¾	
PCAint	7⅞	7⅞	
PabstB	11⅛	11⅝	
PcGoR	20¼	21	
PauleyP	19¼	20	
PeerMi	8¾	9½	
PenaEnt	14¾	15¼	
Pefrolt	39	40	
PetRbon	21¼	22¼	
PierceSS	8½	9¼	
Pinkrtn	36½	38	
PionHB	26¼	26¾	
Plastine	1	2	
Possis	6¾	7½	
Progrn	⅞	1¼	
PbSvNC	12⅝	13¼	
PortBen	15	15¾	
PutnCap	10¾	11½	
QuakrCh	35¼	36¼	
RagenPr	10½	11	
Raychm	55	57	
Raymnd	24½	25½	
RecpEq	6⅛	6½	
RoadEx	26	26¾	
RobbMy	46½	48½	
Rowlan	4	5	
Rouse	20½	21	
RusStov	16¼	16¾	
Sadlier	4	4½	
ScanDt	1½	1¾	
ScrtpsH	54½	57½	
SelsDel	14½	15	
Svcmstr	35½	36½	
Shawmt	33½	34½	
SoltcSts	13½	14½	
SCalWtr	12⅛	13¼	
SwElSv	14½	15¼	
SwnEnr	33¼	34¼	
Standyn	21¼	22	
StdRegs	26½	27½	
StanHP	23¼	24¼	
SterlSt	6	6½	
StrawCl	22½	24	
SuperEl	10⅝	11	
TIME DC	5½	6	
Tampax	29¼	30	
Tandem	39	39¾	
TecumP	62	64	
Tenneco	29½	31	
Thermry	16½	17	
ToscoCp	22½	23	
TricoPd	36½	39½	
TroyGld g	7¾	8	
TysonFd	12	13	
UnMcGll	13½	14½	
USSurg	28½	29¼	
USTrck	14¾	14⅝	
UVaBsh	25¼	25¾	
UpPenP	14¼	15	
VaryRes	12⅝	12⅝	
VanDus	16	16¾	
Vaicro g	8½	8⅝	
VideoCp	5⅝	6¼	
VolNBsh	14¾	14⅞	
WshEnr	15¼	15¾	
Weldtrn	2¼	3	
WellsGo	8	9	
WtnMfg	3⅛	3⅝	
WmorC	28	28¾	
WoodLot	23½	24¼	
WWEmp	21½	21⅝	
WrightW	4⅝	5⅛	
ZionUta	23	24	

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

December 19, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	190.00	189.75	187.25	187.50	186.75	186.85
May	191.25	186.00	188.00	188.50	188.15	188.25
Aug	190.50	185.75	187.25	187.50	187.50	188.00
Oct	189.50	N.A.	187.30	187.50	186.25	187.50
8,988 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,535	1,504	1,501	1,506	1,525	1,527
Mar	1,545	1,521	1,528	1,529	1,538	1,539
May	1,540	1,516	1,518	1,520	1,529	1,530
Jly	1,540	1,520	1,520	1,522	1,530	1,534
Sep	1,550	1,533	1,533	1,534	1,540	1,549
Dec	1,562	1,550	1,547	1,550	1,559	1,569
Mar	1,583	1,583	1,550	1,570	1,575	1,590
6,723 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,830	1,818	1,816	1,818	1,824	1,825
Mar	1,690	1,665	1,682	1,683	1,655	1,659
May	1,655	1,625	1,649	1,651	1,614	1,617
Jly	1,640	1,605	1,630	1,632	1,597	1,598
Sep	1,635	1,598	1,622	1,624	1,588	1,590
Nov	1,615	1,615	1,613	1,615	1,580	1,598
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,606	1,610	1,571	1,580
3,044 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

December 19, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,001.00	1,002.00	994.00	995.00
3 months	1,005.00	1,006.00	999.00	1,000.00
Cathodes: spot	967.00	969.00	967.00	969.00
3 months	984.00	985.00	980.00	982.00
Tin: spot	7,470.00	7,490.00	7,490.00	7,510.00
3 months	7,435.00	7,440.00	7,430.00	7,440.00
Lead: spot	545.00	547.00	522.00	524.00
3 months	532.00	533.00	508.00	509.00
Zinc: spot	360.00	362.00	358.00	359.00
3 months	367.00	368.00	366.00	366.50
Silver: spot	1,083.00	1,088.00	1,074.00	1,076.00
3 months	1,124.00	1,125.00	1,108.00	1,110.00
Aluminium: spot	878.00	882.00	881.00	883.00
3 months	841.00	841.50	832.00	832.50
Nickel: spot	2,885.00	2,900.00	2,860.00	2,870.00
3 months	2,945.00	2,950.00	2,935.00	2,940.00

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Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

December 19, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,720	1,705	1,717	1,718	+ 22
May	1,724	1,705	1,714	1,718	+ 18
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,715	1,725	+ 20
Aug	1,730	1,715	1,722	1,725	+ 17
Oct	1,745	1,745	1,728	1,740	— 2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,720	1,745	+ 2
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,727	1,740	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,730	1,765	Unch.
734 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,385	1,340	1,360	1,365	— 15
Mar	1,365	1,350	1,345	1,350	— 19
May	1,365	1,340	1,345	1,360	— 24
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	—	— 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,355	1,385	— 20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,390	Unch.
41 lots					

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. $50,000,000
Floating Rate Notes
1979-1989

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 15¼% per annum for the interest period running from December 20th, 1979, to March 20th, 1980.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, December 18, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1588 Hayes D	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
3115 H Bay Co	$24½	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
38880 IAC	$11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
6600 Indal	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
100 Inland Gas	$13	13	13 +	⅛
787 Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
13607 Inter Pipe	$18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
250 Inv Grp A	$17½	17½	17½—	⅛
49700 Ivaco	$15½	15	15½	
2400 Jannock	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
24690 Kaiser Re	$30⅜	30	30⅜+	⅜
8050 Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
500 Kelsey H	$22	22	22 —	½
22197 Kerr Add	$15¼	15	15⅜+	½
12030 Labatt A	$22⅝	21¾	22⅝+	⅝
110 Lab Min	$45	45	45	
76940 Lacana	$9⅝	8⅝	9 +	½
1440 LOnt Cem	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
510 LL Loc	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
20764 Lob Co. A	380	380	380	
2504 Lob Co B	385	385	385	
1800 MICC	$10½	10½	10½	
400 Mclar H A	$21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅜
38975 MB Ltd	$26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
3800 Est Mintc	260	255	255 —	5
10820 Mitel Corp	$17⅝	17½	17½+	⅛
5430 Molson A	$25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅜
5 Molson B	$22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅜
16363 Moore	$36	35⅝	35¾	
5520 Murphy	$28½	27½	27½—	½
3600 Nat Trust	26	26	26	
57326 Noranda	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
64770 Norcen	$32¼	32¼	32¼	
10000 Nowsco W	$46¼	46¼	46¼	
6850 Oakwood P	$15⅛	14¾	15 +	⅜
25440 Ocelot B	$30¼	29½	29⅝—	⅛
3600 Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
11225 Pamour A	$10	9⅝	10 +	½
8350 PanCan P	$65	62½	65 +	4
12174 Pembina	$11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
2630 Petrofina	$47⅝	47	47½+	2½
1550 Peyto Oils	$17¼	17	17 +	¼
2175 Pine Point	$31½	30½	31½+	¾
8500 Place G	330	320	320 —10	
4140 Placer	$43½	42½	43½+	1½
966 Ram	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	
1700 Redpath	$12¼	11⅞	12¼	
3400 Rd Steels A	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
300 Reichhold	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
15610 Revnu Prp	129	125	125 —	4
200 Roman	$48½	48	48½+	1⅞
1220 Rothman	$21	20½	21 +	½
27400 Scepire	$9⅝	9½	9¾	
1000 Scotts A	$15¼	15	15 —	⅜
44791 Shell Can	$35⅝	34½	35⅛+	½
16813 Sherritt	$12¼	11⅞	12¼+	¼
9516 S Sears A	$7	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
1975 Slater Stl	$16½	16½	16½—	½
2920 Southm	$27⅛	27	27⅛—	⅞
4200 St Brodcst	$10⅞	10¼	10¼—	¼
93074 Stelco A	$25½	23⅝	25½+	⅜
900 Steep R	440	435	435	
16950 Sulnetro B	$19⅞	19⅛	19½—	⅛
1675 Suncor pr	$28⅝	27⅞	27⅞—	⅝
500 Talcorp A	$10¾	10¾	10¾—	¼
139 Tara	$12½	12½	12½+	⅜
2883 Teck Cor A	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9931 Teck Cor B	$22½	22¼	22½	
500 Teledyne	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
352 Tex Con	$84	84	84 +	1
6304 Tor Dm Bk	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
300 Torstar B	$22¼	21¾	22	
3460 Traders A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
15950 Trns Mt	$13½	12¾	12¾	
12448 TrCan PL	$24¾	26¼	26½	
4561 Turbo Cl B	$18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
8927 UGas A	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	
1700 Union Oil	$36¾	36	36 —	⅜
850 Un Asbestos	$5⅛	49½	49½ —	5
7145 U Keno	$33⅜	30½	33½+	3¼
300 U Siscoe	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
10 Un Corbld	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
3200 Van Der	$6⅝	6½	6¾+	¼
250 Verstl Cor	$22	21⅜	22 +	⅜
4600 Vestaron	$14¼	13⅜	14¼+	⅞
1200 Weldwod	$20	19¾	20	
34450 West Mine	$11	10½	10½—	⅜
1455 Weston	$23	22¾	23 +	¼
2450 Woodwd A	$22¾	22¾	22¾	
40225 Yk Bear	$11⅞	10⅝	11⅞+	⅞

Total sales 4,531,455 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, December 18, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
300	Algoma St	$29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
5892	Bnk Mont	$24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	⅞
400	Can Cmt	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
4095	Can Bstb	$14⅝	14	14¼+	¼
8700	Dom TxtA	$13¾	13¾	13¾—	¼
200	FCA Int	280	280	280	+4
6505	Power Cp	$14	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
2665	Royal Bk	$42⅝	41⅝	42¼+

Chicago Futures

December 19, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.44	4.47	4.42	4.45½	+.03
May	4.49	4.52	4.47	4.51¼	+.04
Jul	4.51	4.54	4.49	4.53½	+.03¾
Sep	4.63	4.66½	4.61½	4.66	+.03½
Dec	4.77	4.81	4.75½	4.80½	+.03½
Mar	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	

Sales Tues. 10,478.
Total open interest Tues. 54,048, off 893 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.84½	2.85½	2.83¾	2.85¼	+.01½
May	2.96¼	2.97	2.94¾	2.96¾	+.02
Jul	3.02½	3.04¼	3.02¼	3.04¼	+.02¼
Sep	3.05	3.07¼	3.05	3.07½	+.02½
Dec	3.08	3.10¾	3.07½	3.10½	+.02½
Mar	3.18	3.22	3.18	3.21½	

Sales Tues. 23,568.
Total open interest Tues. 157,514, off 251 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.62	6.67½	6.61½	6.67	+.05½
Mar	6.84	6.91	6.84	6.89½	+.05¼
May	7.07	7.10¼	7.05	7.10	+.04¾
Jul	7.24	7.29	7.22½	7.28¼	+.05
Aug	7.31¾	7.35	7.30	7.35	+.05
Sep	7.34	7.38	7.32½	7.38	+.04½
Nov	7.40½	7.46	7.40	7.46	+.05¼
Jan	7.54½	7.60½	7.54	7.60½	+.06

Sales Tues. 27,641.
Total open interest Tues. 137,347, off 2,331 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	190.20	190.60	189.30	190.20	
Mar	191.60	192.40	190.80	192.10	+.70
May	194.70	195.70	193.80	194.90	+.40
Jul	198.20	199.50	197.60	198.30	+.40
Aug	200.00	201.20	200.00	200.70	+.20
Sep	202.00	203.30	202.00	202.90	+.40
Oct	205.90	205.90	204.00	205.50	+1.00
Dec	209.20	209.50	208.50	208.80	—.70
Jan	210.00	210.00	209.50	209.70	—.30

Sales Tues. 5,568.
Total open interest Tues. 52,116, off 1,001 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	25.20	25.33	25.11	25.27	+.09
Mar	25.20	25.35	25.15	25.31	+.13
May	25.28	25.42	25.23	25.41	+.18
Jul	25.50	25.64	25.45	25.62	+.16
Aug	25.55	25.70	25.53	25.70	+.17
Sep	25.60	25.80	25.60	25.78	+.18
Oct	25.65	25.80	25.65	25.80	+.20
Dec	25.80	26.00	25.80	26.00	+.25
Jan	25.85	25.95	25.80	25.90	+.20

Sales Tues. 9,688.
Total open interest Tues. 64,202, off 397 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.56½	1.57¾	1.55½	1.57¾	+.01½
May	1.64½	1.65¾	1.64¼	1.65¾	+.01¼
Jul	1.70¼	1.70½	1.70	1.70½	+.00½
Sep	1.74	1.75	1.73½	1.75	+.00¾

Sales Tues. 339.
Total open interest Tues. 5,197, up 67 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	70.10	70.35	69.40	70.07	—.03
Feb	72.20	72.35	71.20	72.12	+.30
Apr	73.10	73.50	73.25	73.30	+.35
Jun	74.25	74.55	73.45	74.47	+.30
Aug	73.25	73.67	72.55	73.57	+.12
Oct	71.85	72.00	71.60	72.00	—.10
Dec	72.80	73.25	72.80	73.17	—.13

Est. sales 25,674; sales Tues. 24,407.
Total open interest Tues. 62,776, off 85 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,800 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	84.50	84.92	84.02	84.70	+.60
Mar	85.50	86.00	84.90	85.37	—.20
Apr	86.00	86.30	85.10	85.57	—.55
May	86.15	86.30	85.27	85.85	—.25
Aug	85.50	85.80	85.35	85.55	—.35
Sep	85.00	85.35	84.90	85.35	—.25
Oct	84.40	84.40	84.40	84.40	—.30
Nov	..	.	.	85.50	

Est. sales 2,478; sales Tues. 2,114.
Total open interest Tues. 13,679, off 55 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.50	42.15	41.20	41.52	—.98
Apr	39.30	40.05	39.05	39.50	—.85
Jun	42.25	42.95	42.05	42.57	—.90
Jul	43.00	43.85	43.00	43.50	—.75
Aug	42.70	42.80	42.20	42.40	—.60
Oct	42.20	42.20	41.72	41.80	—.60
Dec	43.02	43.32	42.97	42.97	—.22
Feb	45.25	45.25	44.80	44.85	—.15

Est. sales 8,054; sales Tues. 7,670.
Total open interest Tues. 24,838, off 838 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	48.20	48.60	48.20	48.20	—2.00
Mar	48.55	48.85	48.47	48.47	—2.00
May	50.05	50.40	50.05	50.05	—2.00
Jul	51.15	51.30	51.15	51.15	—2.00
Aug	50.00	50.10	49.85	49.85	—2.00

Est. sales 3,184; sales Tues. 4,103.
Total open interest Tues. 26,765, off 130 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	+2.10
Jan	44.90	45.15	44.90	45.15	+.75
Feb	45.00	45.05	44.90	45.05	+.70
Mar	45.00	45.00	44.60	44.90	+.65
Apr	.	.	.	44.02	

Sales Tues. 53.
Total open interest Tues. 687, off 20 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	57.65	57.65	57.65	57.65	—.30
Feb	.	.	.	55.50	
Mar	.	.	.	57.00	

Weekly net asset value

on December 17, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $66.13

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $48.18

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information Pierson Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	.	.	.	54.00	.
May	.	.	.	53.95	—.05

Est. sales 1; sales Tues. 6.
Total open interest Tues. 141, up 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 160,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	213.00	214.10	212.10	212.10	—5.00
Mar	218.70	220.00	218.70	218.70	—5.00
May	224.00	225.20	223.10	223.10	—5.00
Jul	225.80	227.30	225.50	225.60	—4.40
Sep	226.00	227.50	225.70	225.70	—3.30
Nov	225.00	225.10	223.50	223.80	—4.20

Est. sales 1,300; sales Tues. 1,797.
Total open interest Tues. 10,212, up 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	186.50	186.50	185.00	185.30	—2.20
Mar	189.00	189.00	187.00	187.30	—3.70
May	192.00	192.50	190.30	190.60	—3.40
Jul	194.50	195.20	193.20	193.70	—3.30
Sep	197.50	197.50	195.10	196.00	—3.30
Nov	195.50	196.00	195.50	196.00	—3.00
Jan	.	.	.	198.50	—3.50
Mar	203.00	203.00	200.50	200.50	—2.50

Sales Tues. 207.
Total open interest Tues. 4,180, off 6 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.85	87.98	87.84	87.92	+.12
Mar	89.00	89.17	88.87	89.07	+.05
Jun	90.04	90.19	89.91	90.12	+.06
Sep	90.68	90.74	90.52	90.68	+.04
Dec	90.85	90.93	90.68	90.88	.
Mar	90.94	91.00	90.75	90.89	—.06
Jun	91.03	91.03	90.79	90.90	—.08
Sep	90.94	90.96	90.77	90.86	—.09

Est. sales 9,631; sales Tues. 9,805.
Total open interest Tues. 38,027, off 373 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	79-00	79-06	78-10	78-30	+05
Jun	79-11	79-17	78-24	78-11	+05
Sep	79-31	80-02	79-08	79-27	+05
Dec	80-05	80-05	79-16	80-01	+05
Mar	80-00	80-00	79-10	79-28	+05
Jun	79-12	79-25	79-05	79-23	+03
Sep	79-13	79-17	78-30	79-14	+04
Dec	79-05	79-09	78-23	79-07	+03
Mar	78-31	79-01	78-18	79-01	+05
Jun	78-28	78-28	78-10	78-25	+03

Sales Tues. 7,199.
Total open interest Tues. 85,909, up 480 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	12.60	12.69	12.40	12.41	—.16
Jun	11.45	11.54	11.32	11.32	—.13
Sep	.	.	.	10.10	—.22

Sales Tues. 62.
Total open interest Tues. 551, off 17 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS ($ pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.					
Mar	82-10	82-23	81-22	82-12	+07
Jun	82-29	83-12	82-13	83-00	+06
Sep	83-15	83-25	82-27	83-16	+07
Dec	83-20	84-01	83-05	83-22	+05
Mar	83-19	83-31	83-06	83-21	+06
Jun	83-21	83-29	83-05	83-20	+06
Sep	83-20	83-25	82-31	83-14	+04
Dec	83-18	83-21	82-26	83-12	+06
Mar	83-08	83-17	82-24	83-08	+06
Jun	83-10	83-13	82-20	83-04	+05
Sep	83-06	83-09	82-20	83-00	

Sales Tues. 9,239.
Total open interest Tues. 87,046, off 364 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR. $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8530	.8534	.8494	.8498	—39
Jun	.8556	.8560	.8516	.8517	—41
Sep	.8570	.8580	.8545	.8545	—42
Dec	.8565	.8565	.8565	.8565	—52

Est. sales 1,807; sales Tues. 1,268.
Total open interest Tues. 7,892, off 185 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND. $ per pound.					
Mar	2.1930	2.1965	2.1825	2.1865	—15
Jun	2.1855	2.1860	2.1780	2.1785	—15
Sep	2.1730	2.1730	2.1700	2.1700	

Est. sales 1,246; sales Tues. 1,942.
Total open interest Tues. 9,304, off 7,106 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK. $ per mark.					
Mar	.5850	.5876	.5843	.5845	—23
Jun	.5938	.5964	.5937	.5944	—11
Sep	.6012	.6023	.6000	.6000	—20

Est. sales 2,223; sales Tues. 1,920.
Total open interest Tues. 10,306, off 28 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER. $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC. $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.2457D	

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 14, off 2 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN. $ per yen.					
Mar	.004244	.004251	.004239	.004244	+06
Jun	.004290	.004301	.004290	.004298	+02
Sep	.004380	.004380	.004380	.004380	

Est. sales 494; sales Tues. 428.
Total open interest Tues. 2,780, off 304 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC. $ per franc.					
Mar	.6338	.6473	.6335	.6374	+02
Jun	.6471	.6535	.6466	.6507	+07
Sep	.6595	.6670	.6593	.6640	+06

Est. sales 2,472; sales Tues. 1,200.
Total open interest Tues. 9,372, off 534 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

December 19, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.03	+0.11
Apr	6.95	6.96	6.81	6.95	+0.10
May	7.75	7.82	7.74	7.81	+0.12

Est. sales 597; sales Tue. 1,500.
Total open interest Tue. 4,449, off 384 from Mon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

December 19, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Chrysler	747,600	7¼	+ ⅜
Mobil s	534,600	58¼	+ ¼
IBM s	499,000	64⅝	+ ⅜
AmerT&T.	470,200	52½	— ⅛
Occident Pet	405,200	26⅛	+ ⅝
Exxon	331,700	56¼	— ½
Texaco Inc	324,100	29¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors	309,900	55⅝	— ⅛
Kmart	304,400	24¼	
MesaPet n	294,600	40⅝	+2¼
ComCorp	272,700	27⅞	— ¼
Lubrizol	257,600	56¾	—2
Chromally	255,800	24⅝	+1⅜
NL Ind	246,700	35⅝	+ ⅞
Memorex	246,500	17⅛	—3

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	41.90	49.79
Advanced	600	688
Volume Up (millions)	16.36	11.34
Declined	880	1,084
Volume Down (millions)	18.67	26.76
Unchanged	477	419
Total issues	1,957	1,991
New highs	44	106
New lows	55	45

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	834.96	842.75	830.46	838.91	+0.26
20 Trn	252.63	255.26	250.58	253.60	+1.12
15 Util	109.34	109.84	108.53	109.17	—0.34
65 Stk	298.96	301.64	297.05	300.01	+0.26

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	108.79	107.02	108.20	—0.18
Industrials	122.01	119.99	121.35	—0.16
Utilities	50.92	50.22	50.71	+0.12
Finance	12.48	12.29	12.39	Unch.
Transp.	15.43	15.15	15.29	+0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.00	61.44	62.00	—0.06
Industrials	70.28	69.82	70.28	—0.07
Transp.	50.82	50.46	50.82	+0.03
Utilities	37.16	37.09	37.16	—0.04
Finance	62.87	62.66	62.69	—0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
December 18	254,897	419,842	1,677
December 17	141,725	437,288	1,394
December 14	145,189	371,746	2,209
December 13	132,436	392,364	1,671
December 12	134,911	335,226	1,609

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	178,200	24	+ ⅜
GulfCan g	107,300	100⅝	— ⅛
McCull Oil	106,700	11	— ¼
EmryRad	96,500	13⅝	+ ⅝
GrtYellow g	69,100	13	— ½
Carnctn	67,300	24⅝	— ⅜
DomePetr gs	67,100	42⅝	+ ⅜
Amisrael s	62,500	2⅞	— ¼
GtBas Pet	62,500	18½	— ⅜
ImperOilA g	53,300	37	— ½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.97	6.38
Advanced	278	248
Volume Up (millions)	2.19	2.13
Declined	349	381
Volume Down (millions)	2.85	3.37
Unchanged	229	261
Total issues	856	890
New highs	N.A.	55
New lows	N.A.	10

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
242.19	240.59	241.85	—0.33

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	215.95	216.00	214.00	214.25	—0.75
Mar	193.25	194.75	193.00	193.88	+1.65
May	188.00	188.74	186.50	186.90	+0.51
Jul	184.50	185.95	184.00	184.92	+1.01
Sep	184.00	185.00	183.75	183.75	+0.75
Dec	180.00	180.25	179.75	179.75	+0.12
Mar	178.00	178.00	178.00	175.60	—0.40

Est. sales 7,840; sales Tue. 1,624.
Total open interest Tue. 16,944, up 36 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	16.05	16.05	16.05	16.47	—0.50
Mar	16.90	16.90	16.36	16.36	—0.50
May	16.85	16.87	16.40	16.40	—0.50
Jul	16.80	16.85	16.38	16.38	—0.50
Sep	16.75	16.75	16.31	16.31	—0.50
Oct	16.68	16.68	16.25	16.25	—0.48
Mar	16.60	16.61	16.25	16.29	—0.41
May	16.60	16.60	16.30	16.30	—0.45

Est. sales 17,250; sales Tue. 16,212.
Total open interest Tue. 86,978, up 817 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 10,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	145.00	145.00	142.00	142.25	—2.20
May	145.10	145.15	142.60	142.80	—2.05
Jul	146.15	146.15	142.90	143.20	—2.60
Sep	146.50	146.50	143.80	143.95	—2.65
Dec	3,197	3,197	3,180	3,178	.
Mar	3,220	3,220	3,200	3,216	.

Est. sales 1,044; sales Tue. 1,302.
Total open interest Tue. 7,243, up 212 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	98.20	98.50	97.60	97.65	—0.55
Mar	99.70	100.00	99.00	99.15	—0.40
May	100.80	101.00	100.25	100.50	—0.40
Jul	101.80	101.80	101.50	101.55	—0.55
Sep	103.00	103.25	103.00	103.00	—0.35
Jan	98.90	98.90	98.90	98.30	—0.55

Est. sales 400; sales Tue. 943.
Total open interest Tue. 9,913, off 97 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	73.60	73.60	72.60	72.81	—0.78
May	75.10	75.19	74.25	74.50	—0.72
Jul	76.30	76.45	75.65	75.95	—0.45
Oct	74.30	74.90	73.90	74.25	—0.25
Dec	73.25	73.40	72.75	72.87	—0.18
Mar	74.75	75.00	74.75	74.60	—0.10

Est. sales 12,050; sales Tue. 10,390.
Total open interest Tue. 43,063, up 1,193 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	101.60	101.80	100.50	101.80	—0.90
Jan	101.30	101.30	99.00	100.20	—0.50
Mar	102.50	102.50	99.50	101.60	—0.30
May	101.30	101.50	99.40	100.90	.
Jul	101.40	101.50	99.30	101.10	+0.10
Sep	101.50	101.50	99.70	101.20	+0.20
Dec	101.60	101.70	100.50	101.30	+0.20
Mar	102.00	102.20	101.70	101.90	+0.20
May	100.00	102.00	100.00	102.20	+0.20
Jul	102.70	103.20	102.70	102.70	+0.20
Sep	103.00	103.00	102.80	103.10	+0.20

Est. sales 9,400; sales Tue. 6,625.
Total open interest Tue. 64,877, up 242 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz.					
Dec	2345.0	2405.0	2300.0	2363.0	—7.00
Jan	2383.0	2435.0	2348.0	2378.0	+31.50
Feb	2481.0	2481.0	2295.0	2414.0	.
Mar	2445.0	2503.0	2330.0	2450.0	+35.00
May	2498.0	2554.5	2375.0	2495.5	+41.00
Jul	2522.5	2592.5	2495.0	2539.5	+47.00
Sep	2590.0	2630.5	2500.0	2582.5	+52.00
Dec	2677.5	2677.5	2525.0	2646.5	+69.00
Jan	2692.5	2692.5	2692.5	2668.5	.
Mar	2721.0	2721.0	2715.0	2711.5	+90.50
May	2748.0	2748.0	2748.0	2748.0	.
Jul	2776.5	2776.5	2776.5	2776.5	+100.0
Sep	2804.2	2804.2	2804.2	2804.2	.

Est. sales 13,000; sales Tue. 5,949.
Total open interest Tue. 129,287, off 193 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	629.00	633.90	622.80	632.70	+1.800
Apr	644.00	653.40	620.00	633.20	+1.900
Jul	657.70	658.20	630.00	638.70	+2.050
Oct	660.00	664.50	638.00	645.20	+2.170
Jan	665.00	666.80	648.00	648.00	+2.120

Est. sales 4,865; sales Tue. 2,948.
Total open interest Tue. 8,688, up 455 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	490.00	490.00	466.00	468.80	[illegible]
Feb	500.00	500.30	467.00	469.00	[illegible]
Apr	511.00	513.20	479.50	480.00	[illegible]
Jun	526.00	526.50	491.90	492.00	[illegible]
Aug	534.00	537.00	503.40	503.50	[illegible]
Oct	547.50	549.00	515.00	517.40	[illegible]
Dec	560.00	564.00	526.40	528.00	[illegible]
Feb	572.70	576.00	537.40	541.10	[illegible]
Apr	572.10	587.00	548.70	554.00	[illegible]
Jun	592.80	599.00	560.00	563.30	[illegible]
Aug	599.00	607.00	580.00	584.50	[illegible]
Oct	611.00	613.00	611.00	597.40	[illegible]

Est. sales 50,000; sales Tue. 40,234.
Total open interest Tue. 237,278, up [illegible] from Mon.

Cash Prices

December 19, 1979

Commodity and unit	
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	[illegible]
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	[illegible]
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	[illegible]
Lead Seal. lb	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb	[illegible]
Zinc E. St L. Basis, lb	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Index

December 19, 1979

	Close
Moody's	1,258.50
Reuters	1,767.40
Dow Jones Spot	421.21
D.J. Futures	427.84

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931.
Reuters: f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average [illegible]

Canadian Indexes

December 19, 1979

	Close
Montreal	327.32
Toronto	1,702.89

Montreal: Stock Exchange Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—[illegible]

Airtn Frt, Amatek, Ametek wi, Baker Ind, BiscayFSL s, Calloh Mns, CompRLX gs, Chromally, Chromal pf, DomeMin gs, ElPaso Co, Esterlin Co, FedSignal s, Geosrce, HartsHnk, Hecla Mng, Homestke, HospCpA, Jantzen Inc, Johnsn John, Libty Loan, LoneSta Ind, MacAndFb, NL Ind, Newmont, PetRes 1.75pf, Riegel Textl, SavA Step, ShearHcy s, SouJar Ind

NEW LOWS—[illegible]

AlaP 9.44pf, AmWatr pfA, AmWatr pfB, BarnettBk n, Benef 4.50pf, BlairJohn s, CinG 4pf, CwE 8.08pf, CwE 8.40pf, CnPw 7.45pf, CnPw 2.23pr, DetE 5.50pf, DetE 9.32pf, duPnt 3.50pf, DukeP pfG, DuqLt 2.70pf, EchlnMfg, Envirtch Co, GMtr 3.75pf, Hesston pf, IndIM 2.25pf, IndIM 2.75pf, IndpPLt pf, KansCity PL, KoperPr s, Koppers pf, LeviStrauss wi, McDer 2.68pf, Memorex, Natomas pfB, Ohio Edison, OhEd 3.90pf, OhEd 7.24pf, OhEd 8.64pf, PaPL 4.40pf, PaPL 8.08pf, PhEl 4.40pf

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 19, 1979 closing bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the currencies in the national currencies of each of the following centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges).

	$	£	DM	FF	Lit.	Glder.	BF cons.	Sekl
Amsterdam	1.912	4.215	110.48*	47.15*	0.2364	—	6.794*	118.[illegible]
Brussels (a)	28.16	62.02	16.255	6.945	3.4765*	14.727	—	17.[illegible]
Frankfurt	1.7315	3.78	—	42.65*	2.14 x	90.60*	6.17*	108.[illegible]
London (b)	2.20425	—	3.81825	8.94	1,782.50	4.2115	62.02	3.54[illegible]
Milan	809.45	1,783.60	467.48	199.75	—	423.35	28.77	502.[illegible]
New York	—	2.202	0.577	0.248	0.123 z	0.523	0.035	[illegible]
Paris	4.054	8.933	234.05*	—	5.005 x	211.85*	14.40*	25[illegible]
Zurich	1.60525	3.54035	92.72205*	39.63585*	0.1983	83.9593*	5.705*	—
ECU	1.49178	0.649617	2.48295	5.80577	1,159.01	2.73966	40.3361	2.3[illegible]

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.94; Canadian $: 1.1748; Danish krone: [illegible] 49.82; Fin. mark: 3.7325; Hong Kong $: 4.909; Irish £: 0.469; Israeli £: 33.345; Norw. [illegible] Peseta: 66.57; Schilling: 12.47; Singapore $: 2.12525; Swedish krona: 4.1795; Yen: 239.[illegible]

£ Sterling: 1.0325 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) U.S. cents.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

$1,200,000,000

The Federative Republic of Brazil

Medium-term Euro-dollar loan

Lead Managers:

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banco de la Nacion

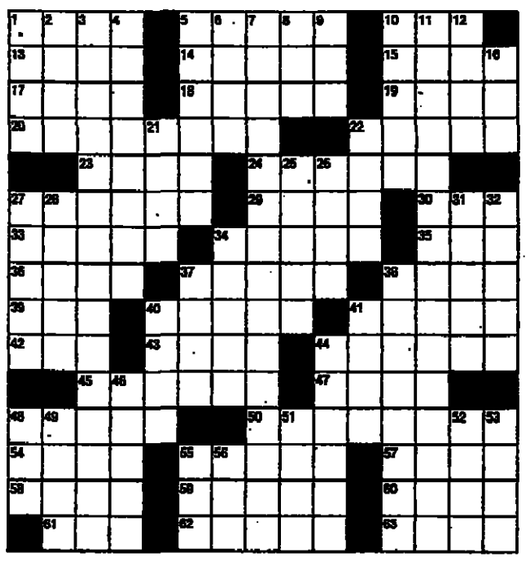
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
7/8	AAR	.44	.36	3	52	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
3⅝	AAV	.20	.42	5	16	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7/8	APS	.44	.53	6	23	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
	ATI				28		2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
7/8	AVC		.3	61	6⅝	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
	AZL			12	23	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
1/4	AZL pf	.48	9.6		1	5	5	5	5	—⅛
	AcmePr				3	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	AcmeU	.34	.29	12	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
1/2	Action				61	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7/8	AdamCo	.30b	2.1	9	257	u14½	13⅝	14½	+⅜	
5/8	AdamR	s.12	.6	18	39	19¼	18⅝	19¼		
1/2	AdobeO	.20	.4	35	86	47⅝	45½	47⅝	+⅜	
1/2	AegisCp			9	37	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛	
1/4	AeroFlo	.50	2.3	4	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛	
5/8	Aeronca				34	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛	
7/8	AffiliHsp	.28	6.1	9	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
7/8	AffilPub	.80	2.7	10	14	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅛	
7/8	AfterSix	.32	6.6	8	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
1/8	AirExpr	n		13	133	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅜	
1/8	AlskAir	.30r	4.0	9	22	5⅛	5	5	—⅛	
7/8	AlbaW	.10e	2.6	3	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛	
1/8	Alcolac	.20	1.4	12	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛	
1/8	AlmySt	.28r	3.6	10	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝		
1/8	AlohaAir	.10e	2.0		45	5	4⅝	5	+⅛	
1/8	Alphaln	.10e	.5	14	.41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼	
1/2	Altamil	.32	2.3	4	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—½	
1/8	Altec			18	12	7⅝	13-16	7/8		
	Alcoa	pf3.75	10.	zs650		37¼	36¼	37¼	+1	
1/8	Amdhl	.40	1.6	14	270	25⅝	24½	25¼	+⅜	
1/8	AmAgro	n.20	1.3	14	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		
	AmBrd	wt			200	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛	
1/8	AlbsPd	.44	3.8	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
1/8	AmCopCp			10	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
1/8	AContrl	.56a	4.2	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛	
1/8	AGenPd	.34	1.7	7	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
1/8	Airosol	s		2	625	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛	
1/8	AMiza	.48	3.4	9	151	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛	
1/8	AMizB	.48	3.5	9	49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛		
1/8	AmWfg	2e	2.8	10	7	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝		
1/8	AMBId	s	15	129	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
1/8	AMotin	.36	3.0	5	25	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜	
1/8	AmPet	2.50	6.4	5	10	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+⅛	
1/8	AmPlan	Cp		4	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛	
1/8	APress	.40	4.1	6	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+.1	
1/8	ASciE				58	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛	
1/8	AmSeal	.40	3.8		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
1/8	AmTec	.64	7.4	8	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝		
1/8	AndrJcb	n		17	30	13⅝	13½	13⅝		
1/8	Andrea	.36	8.2	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛	
1/8	AnglcC	.21e	1.1	9	89	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼	
1/8	Anthony	.44b	4.8	4	9	9⅛	9	9⅛		
1/8	AplDta	.16	1.6	13	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
1/8	ApldDev			16	75	4	3⅝	4	+⅛	
1/8	AquCd	s.47			100	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛	
1/8	ArrowA	.20	2.8	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Arundel	.19e	1.4	4	18	7	7	7		
1/8	Asamer	s.40			417	19½	19	19½	+⅛	
1/8	AskinSvc				41	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛	
1/8	Astrex			10	2	u15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛	
1/8	Atco	Ind			.16	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16	
1/8	AtlsCM	.16e	5.3	8	134	3	2⅝	3	+⅛	
1/8	AtlasCp	wt			4	4½	4½	4½		
1/8	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
1/8	Austin	s.40	1.4	15	10	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛	
1/8	AutoTrn				48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
1/8	AutmRod				27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
1/8	AutoSwr	1.20	2.6	12	13	46⅛	46	46⅛	+⅛	
1/8	AVEMC	.40	3.6	9	372	u11⅝	9⅝	11	+1⅝	
	Avondl	1.20	6.3	15	8	19⅝	19	19	—⅝	
	— B—B—B —									
1/8	BRT				12	⅞	⅞	⅞		
1/8	Badger	.80	7.8	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
1/8	Baker	.36	4.4	49	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛		
1/8	Baldwn	.20	1.0	13	14	26½	20⅝	26⅝	+⅛	
1/8	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		3	7	7	7		
1/8	BanFd	1.67e	7.8		11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛	
1/8	Bangor	wt			27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛	
1/8	Banistr	g.37i			247	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅛	
1/8	Barclay				29	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16	
1/8	BarnesE			11	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Barnwl	.20	1.4		12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛	
1/8	BarryR	s.16	1.9	9	214	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛	
1/8	BarthS			31	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜		
1/8	Bartons				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
1/8	BaruchF			48	469	15⅝	13⅝	15½	—⅛	
1/8	BelschR			28	86	2½	2⅝	2½	+⅛	
1/8	BnfStA	s.40	2.1	5	11	19½	19⅝	19⅝		
1/8	BnfStB	s.40	2.1	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝		
1/8	BergEnt			6	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜	
1/8	BernbB	.24	2.3	6	70	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛	
1/8	BrgB	pf1.15	6.1		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		
1/8	BernzO				113	2	1⅞	1⅞		
1/8	Berven				22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+½	
1/8	BethCp			10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Beverly	.24	2.3	12	206	10½	10⅛	10½		
1/8	BicPen	.48	4.6	8	65	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+⅛	
1/8	BigVSp	s.24	2.7	6	1	9	9	9		
1/8	BinkMf	.1b	5.7	6	2	17½	17½	17½	—⅛	
1/8	Blessng	.54	6.9	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
1/8	Blount	.64	3.0	6	108	23⅝	23½	23⅝		
	BodinAp				12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛	
1/8	BoltBer	.40	2.2	27	25	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜	
1/8	BowVall	g.10			430	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝		
1/8	BowlAn	.28	5.9	6	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛	
	Bowmar			45	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1/8	Bowne	.60b	2.6	6	17	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+⅛	
1/8	BradfdN	.24	2.5	7	347	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Braniff	wt			5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Brascan	1.20	4.3	9	32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛	
1/8	BrounE	1.48	6.1	9	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+3/2	
1/8	Breeze	.37i	4.4	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛	
1/8	BristBr	.60	2.2	10	7	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+⅜	
1/8	BroDart	.20	5.2	11	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛	
1/8	BrooksP	s.40	3.0	7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
	BrownCo	wt			15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—½	
1/8	BrnFA	1.24	3.4	11	4	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—½	
1/8	BrnFB	1.24	3.2	12	2	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Buell	.50	6.3	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Buildex				4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
1/8	Burgess				13	2	1⅞	1⅞		
1/8	Burnsin	.60	3.4	9	147	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—½	
	— C—C—C —									
1/2	CK Pet	.16	.7	33	344	22½	22½	23⅛	—⅜	
1/8	CDI			4	14	8	8	8	—⅛	
1/2	CHB Fd	.57b	8.3	5	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
1/8	CMI Cp	.05e	1.4	6	81	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛	
1/8	CRS	.36	2.6	6	84	u14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜	
1/8	CSE	1.48	6.8	5	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
1/8	CapleA	.15i		4	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛	
	Caldor	s .50	2.4	9	40	26½	20⅛	26½	—⅛	
1/8	Calcomp				26	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
1/8	CalPtC	2	4.9	6	24	41⅛	41	41	—⅜	
1/8	Camco	.39	.9	11	44	33⅛	32	32⅛	—1	
1/8	CamonII	n		2	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
1/8	CmpChb	g			196	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛	
1/8	CanInst	g			112	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜	
1/8	CdMarc	g.46		9	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛	
1/8	CdnMar	g		7	28⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛	
1/8	CdnOcc	s.24			31	11⅛	11	11	+⅛	
1/8	CdSupO	g		18	176	17½½	17⅛	—3		
1/8	CapitlFd	.20	5.5	6	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
1/8	Caresso	.05e	1.7	6	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛	
1/8	Carnat	1.50	6.1	7	673	25	24½	24⅝	—⅜	
1/8	CaroEn	s		8	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛	
1/8	CastlAM	.1b	6.3	4	2	16	16	16		
1/8	CastPd	1.20a	1.3		7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Cavitrn	.10e	.9	19	11	11⅝	11½	11½	—½	
1/8	CelluCh			4	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
1/8	CenMpf	3.50	12.		z20	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛	
1/8	CenPLpf	4	11.		z50	35½	u35¼	35¼	—1¼	
1/8	CentSe	.70e	9.7		14	7⅛	7	7¼	+⅛	
1/8	ChryFo	.16e	1.5	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
1/8	Cimvill	1.20	5.0	7	105	24	23½	24	+⅜	
1/8	Celec	.12	2.4	8	162	5⅝	4⅝	5	+⅛	
1/8	ChadWi	.50	9.6	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛	
1/8	ChampHo				422	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛	
1/8	ChartM	s		8	7	u22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛	
1/8	ChemSh	.28	3.0	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛	
1/8	ChiRv	1.60	8.8	13	34	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛	
1/8	ChiefDv	s			208	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛	
1/8	ChildWld			6	23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛	
1/8	ChlfnCp	.30	4.5	5	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛	
1/8	CircleK	1.20	4.8	9	28	u25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Citation	.56	6.5	5	45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛	
1/8	CitBkNJ	2	9.1	4	5	22	22	22		
1/8	CityGas	1	5.8	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Clabir	.18b	4.5	7	33	4	3⅞	4	+⅛	
1/8	Clarmt	.30e	2.2		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛	
1/8	ClarkC	.29e	5.2	5	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Clarostat			7	5	12⅛	12	12	—⅛	
1/8	Clausnr	s.84	4.3	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛	
1/8	Clopay	.32	3.9	13	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		
1/8	Coleu	.16e	2.9	9	28	5½	5⅛	5½		
1/8	Colemn	1	6.6	6	50	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛	
1/8	ColCml			63	104	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
1/8	Colwell	.40	3.2	21	25	18½	18	18½	+⅛	
1/8	Comincg	3		48	397	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—½	
1/8	ComAll	.50	2.1	8	38	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+⅜	
1/8	ComMH	.60b	2.5	5	3	24	23⅝	24	+⅛	
1/8	Condint	s		12	156	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	—⅛	
1/8	CondrCp			16	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜		
1/8	Compo	s.20	2.9	8	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛	
1/8	CmpuD			5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
1/8	Compley			4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
1/8	Conchan	.80	5.6	5	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛	
1/8	ConcrdF			7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
1/8	Condec	.33i	2.5	7	93	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜	
1/8	Conroy	.16	2.9	5	x196	u5⅝	4⅝	5½	+⅜	
1/8	ConsDG				85	23½	22⅝	23½	+⅛	
1/8	ConsRef	.80	4.5	8	21	12½	12⅝	12⅝		
1/8	ContMH			5	38	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛	
1/8	CookIn	.20e	2.9	7	35	7	6⅝	7	+⅛	
1/8	Coop Jr				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
1/8	CoreLb	.28	.9	24	8	29½	29½	29½	+⅛	
1/8	Cornilus	.80	4.6	7	36	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛	
1/8	Cramer				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
1/8	CrestFo			3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
1/8	CrestOil	s.16a	.7	32	181	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Crompt	1.80	5.8	4	3	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛	
1/8	CrossAT	1.40	4.0	11	56	36	35⅛	35⅛	—⅜	
1/8	CrowMA	.50	6.1	6	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—½	
1/8	CwnCP	s.80	1.7	3	121	48	46½	48	+1	
1/8	Crownin	s.28	4.1	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛	
1/8	CrutcR	.36	2.0	25	134	18½	17⅝	18⅛	—⅛	
1/8	CrystHD	s.36	1.8	23	370	35½	33⅝	35½	—⅜	
1/8	CubicCp	.40	3.7	6	24	16½	16⅝	16⅝		
1/8	Curtice	1.10b	4.8	7	10	23	23	23	—⅛	
1/8	Cyprus				52	3	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛	
	— D—D—D —									
1/8	DCL			7	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
1/8	DWG	.29i	9.3	4	154	3⅛	3	3⅛		
1/8	DamonC			6	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
1/8	Damson				200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜	
1/8	DataAc	n.72i	7.4	8	54	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
1/8	Datapd	.30	1.5	14	172	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛	
1/8	DayMn	.75e	2.9	14	404	29	25⅝	26	—2⅛	
1/8	DeRose				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
1/8	Decorgr	.24	9.6	18	13	2½	2⅝	2½	+⅛	
1/8	DelLabs	.48	3.6	11	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
1/8	DelNO	.10e	3.3	22	229	30⅝	28½	30⅝	+⅜	
1/8	DesignJw			27	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
1/8	DevCpA			3	15	20	19⅝	19⅝		
1/8	DevonGp	s		4	z50	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Diatron			29	112	10⅝	9⅝	10	—⅛	
1/8	Dillard	.40	2.7	5	34	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛	
1/8	Diodes				29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛	
1/8	DisFob			5	5	1½	1½	1½		
1/8	DomeP	g s			671	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+⅜	
1/8	Domtr	pf.80a			82	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
1/8	DorCGs	n.20	.7	10	385	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+⅜	
1/8	DptyB	n.36b	4.5	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
1/8	Downey	s.32	3.6	4	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛	
1/8	DrexUt	1.60	9.4		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
1/8	DrivHarr			7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
1/8	7	DrFair	.40	3.9	21	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
	1-16	1-16	Dunlop	.09e	8.5	6	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3/8	15⅝	DpluPd	1	3.8	4	3	26⅝	26½	26½	—⅛
54	29½	Dplx pf	1.45	3.1		2	47	47	47	
12⅝	9	DurTst	.40a	3.2	12	64	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
15⅝	3	Dynlch			79	485	11⅝	10½	11	+½
17⅛	14⅝	Dynaer	s.56	3.4	7	30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
		— E—E—E —								
5½	3½	EAC	.36	7.8	15	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
17⅛	10	EECO	.28	1.7	12	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
32½	13½	EarthRes	1.50	4.7	9	402	32⅛	30⅝	32	+⅜
4⅛	2⅝	EatonE	.24	8.3	22	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	EDO	s		11	93	17⅝	17	17⅝	+½
14⅝	6⅛	Ehrsn	.15i			80	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ElAudD				53	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
28⅛	15⅝	Electros	1	5.0	6	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
37	25½	ElecAm	1.40	4.7	6	7	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
16⅝	7½	Elsinor	n		17	223	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
17⅛	6⅝	EmrRd			9	965	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅜
14⅝	5⅝	EngvRs	.24	1.7	26	44	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
2⅛	2⅛	Ero Ind				17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	Esprey	.20e	2.2	12	32	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr	.40b	2.9	8	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Executive			6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
		— F—F—F —								
16⅝	7⅛	FPA	.40	3.4	2	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Fabind	s.40	3.3	3	34	12⅛	12	12⅛	
4	3	FairTex				5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	11-16	FairNob				16	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
8⅛	2½	Fairmt	.15	4.8		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	FearNr			9	36	u 5⅛	4⅝	5	+1
12⅝	6⅝	FayDrg	.24b	2.2	7	28	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
19½	12½	FedMort	.30i			2	13½	13½	13½	
17⅝	13⅝	FedRt	1.40	9.3	18	16	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	FedRes			24	128	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
56½	22½	Felmnt	.25	.5	24	2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—⅛
20½	12⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.3	8	22	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	2.9		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	FtCom	1a	13.	6	3	8	8	8	+⅛
24⅝	15⅛	FtSLSh	1b	5.6	4	71	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	FtschrP	11	10.	8	47	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
21⅛	15⅝	FitchGE	2	11.	5	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Flogo			15	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FlowEnt				14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29	17⅝	FlightSf	s.16	.6	21	6	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+⅜
4⅛	2	FloCap				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	7⅝	FloRck	.24	1.7	6	47	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
29½	10⅝	FlowGen			19	56	29	28	28	—⅜
13⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.46	4.3	6	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	
24	15⅝	FlukeJ	s		10	13	16	21⅛	21	—⅛
7⅝	4½	FoodFm	.50i		4	25	5	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅛	FootMc	.20e	2.2	11	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
48	28⅝	Foote pf	2.20	6.8		1	32⅛	32½	32½	+½
63	41	FordCan	g3.75i			x90	42½	42½	42½	—⅜
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.6	21	50	18	17⅝	18	—⅛
14½	3⅛	ForestLab				14	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
13⅝	4⅝	FrankRt	.06e	.5	50	6	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Franks	.24	4.2	6	6	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
7½	4⅝	Friedm	.24b	3.4	4

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Will-o'-the-——
5 Requested
10 Pro football star's monogram
13 Aware of
14 Fort ——of Oregon Trail fame
15 ——polish
17 City south of Moscow
18 Solitary one
19 Cream color
20 Tin Pan Alley composition
22 ——Alaska
23 Phil of the Rangers, for short
24 Stevenson's Dr.——
27 Gong
29 State confidently
30 N.Y.C. wagering setup
33 ——Levant, memorable pianist
34 Correct a text
35 Teachers' org.
36 The Senate and people of Rome: Abbr.
37 Group taking off
38 Navy V.I.P.'s
39 Teutonic god
40 "A violet by a ——stone"
41 Almost there
42 Eliza crossed it
43 Biblical month
44 ——schnitzel
45 ——Abbey, U.S. painter
47 Part of U.A.R.
48 Autry and Kelly
50 A person vouched for
54 Lane from Brooklyn
55 Kind of jury
57 Hercules held her captive
58 Stowe novel
59 Berlin's "All ——"
60 Nickname for a Spanish girl
61 Faeroe whirlwinds
62 Adjusted, as an engine
63 Tall flower, for short

DOWN

1 Fabric from a sheep
2 Geisha's girdle box
3 Movie actor gets into old Crawford film
4 Guide for a mariner
5 In flower
6 Before long
7 Ruler joins up with original "Tobacco Road" star
8 Vane dir.
9 ——Alte (Adenauer)
10 Ryan from L.A.
11 Author has a beef
12 Father
16 Son of Shem
21 Coast Guard member
22 Prominent senator
25 Partner of each
26 Kesey and Venturi
27 "Goodbye" composer
28 Perfume ingredient
31 Succinct
32 More despicable
34 Dye
37 Big desert
38 Weather word
40 Symbols of voracity
41 Wax: Fr.
44 Borne along by a breeze
46 "Mr. ——Goes to Town"
48 Rove restlessly
49 Saragossa's river
51 One, in Oberammergau
52 Where Edmonton is: Abbr.
53 Usher
55 Paulsen from South Bend, Wash.
56 Chosen: Fr.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

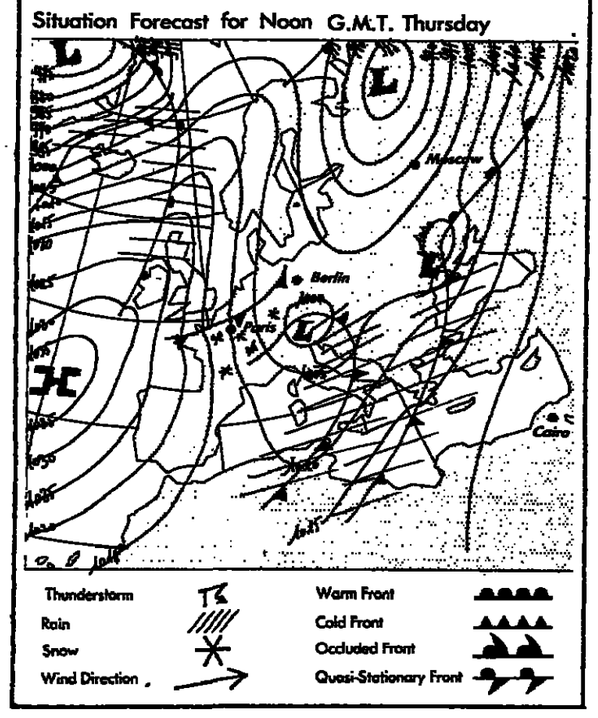
B	O	A	R		S	E	T	U	P		A	P	S	E
A	H	S	O		A	N	I	M	A		U	R	I	S
N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	P	R	O	D	U	C	T
A	R	A		A	E	C			S	A	I	D		
L	A	B	O	R	S	T	A	T	I	S	T	I	C	S
			Y	E	T		G	I	F	T		S	H	O
T	A	P	E	D		S	O	D	A		S	H	I	N
A	L	A	R		T	O	N	A	L		O	L	L	A
E	A	S	T		W	A	I	L		S	L	Y	E	R
E	M	S		R	I	V	E		A	N	A			
D	O	W	J	O	N	E	S	A	V	E	R	A	G	E
		O	A	T	S			W	O	E		L	A	X
P	E	R	C	A	P	I	T	A	L	I	N	C	O	M
O	R	D	E		U	N	D	I	D		O	N	E	R
P	A	S	T		R	E	S	T	S		P	E	S	T

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Fair	MADRID	5	41	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy	MIAMI	22	71	Cloudy
ANKARA	−5	23	Cloudy	MILAN	1	33	Snow
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast	MONTREAL	−6	21	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	53	Rain	MOSCOW	0	32	Foggy
BELGRADE	7	44	Fair	MUNICH	1	33	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Foggy	NEW YORK	−8	27	Snow
BRUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy	NICE	11	51	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	35	Foggy	OSLO	−10	50	Fog
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fair	PARIS	4	39	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	60	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	2	35	Fair	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	1	33	Foggy
DUBLIN	5	41	Fair	STOCKHOLM	−9	15	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy	TEHRAN	7	44	Fair
FLORENCE	7	44	Rain	TEL AVIV	12	53	Rain
FRANKFURT	2	35	Rain	TOKYO	11	51	Foggy
GENEVA	2	35	Snow	TUNIS	15	59	Overcast
HELSINKI	−4	21	Cloudy	VIENNA	7	44	Fair
HOUSTON	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Rain
ISTANBUL	12	53	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	35	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	0	32	Snow
LISBON	12	53	Cloudy				
LONDON	5	41	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	26	78	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



The 'Most Famous Man on Earth' Likes Anonymity Found in Peking

PEKING, Dec. 19 (UPI) — "What I like about this place," Muhammad Ali said, "is that nobody knows me."

The former world heavyweight champion, arrived here today to "encourage boxing in China." He climaxed an 8½-hour tour of the city by visiting Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping and agreeing to return next year to help train Chinese boxers.

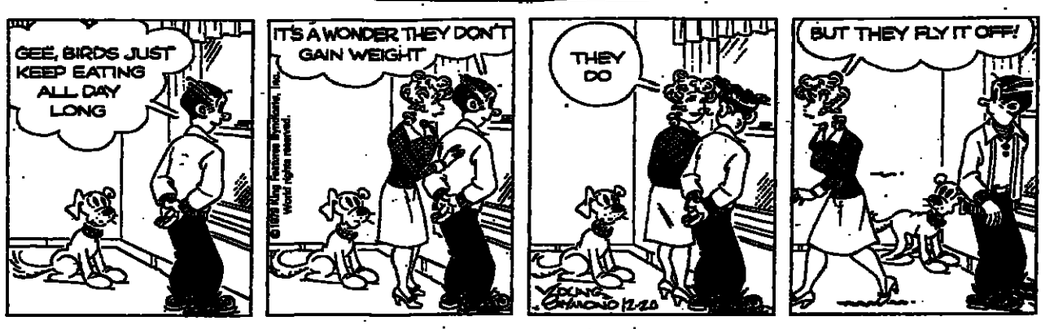
Ali often has boasted that he is the most famous man on earth. But at an elaborate banquet offered by Chinese Sports Minister Wang Meing at the Great Hall of the People, the former champion said, "What I like about this place is that nobody knows me. I've only been asked for my autograph once."

Ali came here as a guest of the government-backed All-China Sports Federation.

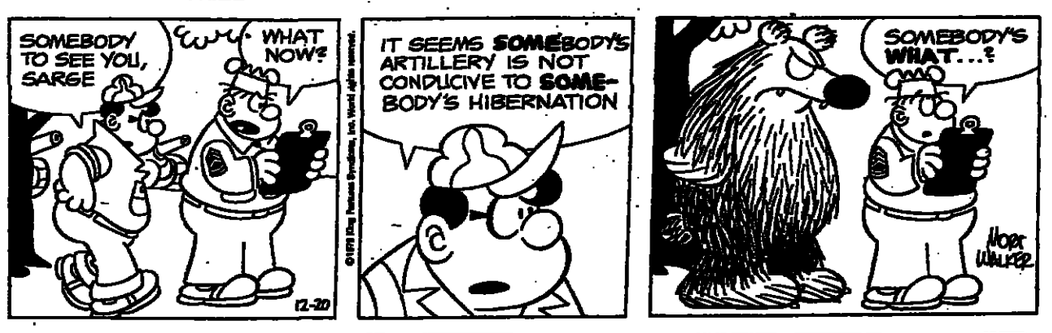
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

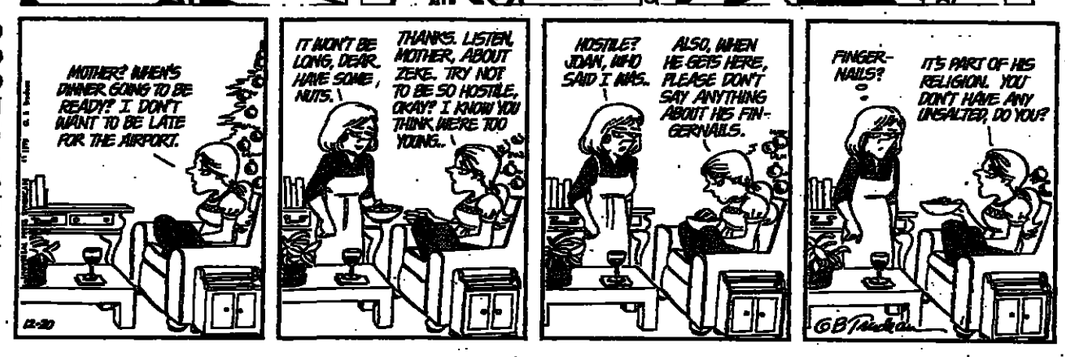


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COUPH

VOGEL

TENNIT

BUESAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLEAM HUSKY ANEMIA TORRID
Answer: Could mean trouble in a joint— RHEUMATISM

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE BEGGAR MAID

Stories of Flo and Rose

By Alice Munro. Knopf. 210 pp. $8.95.

BLACK TICKETS

By Jayne Anne Phillips. Delacorte-Seymour Lawrence. 265 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

IN a season of bloated novels and tired-out talents, what relief to come upon two writers who are challenged by the "fragile" form of the short story. Though their works differ greatly in texture, Alice Munro and Jayne Anne Phillips are both artists concerned about projecting an intensely felt vision, a truth. Older and more experienced, Munro (who is well known in Canada) takes few chances, and there's hardly a story in her volume that doesn't glow. Phillips, who has published two volumes of minor stories before, falters now and then, but her gift still glistens like a new coin. Both write from the hard-dying tradition of naturalism and both in their separate ways show their impatience with it.

With its precise and colorful regional details, Munro's "world" appears securely fixed in reality. Rose and her stepmother, Flo, are products of prewar West Hanratty, Ontario — a cheerless community of foundry workers, idle shopkeepers, childish adults and (less visibly) "casual bootleggers, prostitutes and unsuccessful thieves." But, as the reader soon realizes, Munro is not writing about deprivation and decay in West Hanratty — that is something assumed. What interests her is the spirit's resilience and, conditioning apart, the possibilities of escape.

The Price

Rose's childhood is not without its traps of easy contentment and insulation from the outside world; the cosy evenings of family "togetherness," listening to Flo's endless stories of other people's disasters, fill the girl with "a current of happiness." But even before she becomes a scholarship student and finds doors opening for her, she has her eye on the light at the end of the tunnel — the freedom from habit and disconnectedness that block curiosity "to see what will happen next." Rose is too bright and selfaware to go the way of Theodore Dreiser heroines; but story after story reveals the price she must pay in small defeats and humiliations for the transformations she seeks.

More than half the stories in "The Beggar Maid" deal with Rose's experiences with men, the discrepancy between what she thinks she wants in a relationship and what really motivates her. In a deliciously irreverent story of initiation, "Wild Swans," she is "seduced" on her first long train ride by a lecherous elderly minister who accomplishes his deed while feigning sleep. As the scenery from the train window is erotically transformed, Rose exorcises her fear-fantasies by submitting "to curiosity, more constant and imperious than lust — a lust in itself."

Writing often in an encapsulated fairy-tale style (etched in irony), Munro moves swiftly from the larger events to the evanescent turning point, like the moment when Rose, in the title story, turns down the socialite scholar, Patrick, because "he looked right through her and loved some obedient image that she herself could not see." Or when, having changed her mind and married Patrick, she realizes it was because "she was frightened of the world and not able to think of any other plan for herself." The desire to better her lot and to arrive at sense of herself are ever a[illegible] she makes her way in the wo[illegible]

After Rose gets her [illegible] Munro becomes an un[illegible] taskmaster, repeatedly dri[illegible] heroine into "sad lady". Though footloose now and [illegible] fringes of an arty circle (who [illegible] come a radio commentator [illegible] never free of trials with [illegible] ers, lost opportunities, [illegible] snowstorm or two. But [illegible] all, Rose's libidinous [illegible] wanes. When she returns [illegible] the end, a chastened [illegible] can see Hanratty with "[illegible] depth, a light" that was [illegible] before — like Munro [illegible] these stories.

In Jayne Anne Phillips' country (where hardly any[illegible] name) deprivation and [illegible] morbid inner states [illegible] a sense of futility and [illegible] and old alike are haunted [illegible] disease and psychic scam[illegible] "a sound that no one he[illegible] haunting terror of loneli[illegible] rarely been so directly [illegible] and with such economy o[illegible] Like Fellini and De Chi[illegible] lips hears the inner poet[illegible] metaphors explode on [illegible] ambiguous, disturbing.

"You see me everywh[illegible] on the surface of night [illegible] tling backdrops of sa[illegible] art. I suck you up like a[illegible] "voice" is that of a hard[illegible] nal in "Gemcrack," and [illegible] a prophecy, at the end of [illegible] The stories in "Black Ti[illegible] carefully arranged, alter[illegible] pieces (like filmstrips) [illegible] plained violence with [illegible] of disrupted family lif[illegible] Vietnam America, passin[illegible] and "togetherness" mean[illegible] Walter Cronkite on th[illegible] news. A young woman [illegible] tween lovers, comes hom[illegible] the urging of her mother [illegible] women are too self-ab[illegible] penetrate each other's [illegible] when brief, oblique co[illegible] made between the gen[illegible] these stories does [illegible] momentarily lift.

Outcasts and Ou[illegible]

But there's not a sh[illegible] left when Phillips turn[illegible] muted dramas to the pl[illegible] of outcasts and outlaws. [illegible] story reproduces to a fa[illegible] nized voices of frozen [illegible] desperate lust. The title [illegible] effete drug dealers and [illegible] dreams, evokes "A [illegible] Orange" in its verbal inv[illegible] unfamiliar scene. With st[illegible] tainty, Phillips enters th[illegible] fantasy world — "the [illegible] and all the deep blu[illegible] out . . . black of de[illegible] . . . cancer black, the b[illegible] heritor insects."

Phillips is never at a l[illegible] the verbal equivalents of [illegible] Her boldness here is [illegible] though not without its m[illegible] tions that leave no emo[illegible] due can scarcely be re[illegible] much less defined. To pu[illegible] erwise is to lapse into se[illegible] ty. Phillips is too good [illegible] allow herself to fall into th[illegible]

Nona Balakian is on [illegible] The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan [illegible]

IN the debate between the advocates of standard bidding methods and those tournament players who prefer systems based on a strong artificial club bid, there is a small paradox. In theory, the standard bidders gain by being able to play in a contract of one club. In practice, however, they usually lose when they do so.

If an opening one-club bid is passed, the fourth player usually reopens the bidding. When he does not do so, it is generally because he has length in clubs and is leaving his opponent to struggle.

Consider, for example, the diagramed deal. South was slightly too strong, in standard methods, to open one no-trump and not strong enough to bid two no-trump, so he bid one club.

East was happy to pass, and South had to play in a 3-3 fit. A strong-club bidder would probably have reached one no-trump, or perhaps the even more dest[illegible] tract of two spades.

The East and West [illegible] made the most of South [illegible] tune. The diamond ope[illegible] was taken by the ace, and [illegible] turned the suit to establis[illegible] the dummy. East won [illegible] to a small trump. So [illegible] cashed the spade ace and [illegible] remaining diamond.

He led the spade jack [illegible] my, and East ruffed and [illegible] ace and another trump. [illegible] in trouble and led a heart. [illegible] East won with the jack, [illegible] position:

NORTH
♠ 10 7
♡ 7 6
♢ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q 8
♡ A
♢ 7
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 5
♢ 6
♣ 10

SOUTH
♠ K 9
♡ K 9
♢ —
♣ —

NORTH
♠ J 10 7 4
♡ 10 7 6 4
♢ J 3
♣ 8 7 2

WEST
♠ Q 8 5 3
♡ A 3 2
♢ 10 9 7 2
♣ J 3

EAST
♠ 6
♡ Q J 5
♢ K Q 6 5
♣ A 10 9 6 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 9 2
♡ K 9 8
♢ A 8 4
♣ K Q 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ten.

The defenders had co[illegible] leave the winning diamo[illegible] West hand, which prov[illegible] factor when the six was [illegible] subjected South to a rare [illegible] He was trump squeezed.

If he had thrown a h[illegible] would have cashed the ac[illegible] would have scored the [illegible] tricks. In practice, he thre[illegible] and when West won, h[illegible] spade eight. East ruffed [illegible] spade queen won the last [illegible] result was down two.

Leads Ski Standings

Nadig Captures Third Downhill

L AM SEE, Austria, Dec. 19 — An aggressive Marie- Nadig, finishing half a sec- ar of her nearest rival, today r third consecutive downhill d moved back to the top of rld Cup ski standings.

25-year-old Swiss skier d one minute 30.56 seconds 2,320-meter course. She was d by Jana Soltysova of slovakia in 1:31.06 for sec- ace and Annemarie Moser- f Austria in 1:31.11 for third

Nelson of the United as fourth with Heidi Preuss American in the first 10 as shed eighth. Laurie Graham da was 10th.

ova, helped by training this ith the West German team, irst and set a time that only ould better. Nadig clocked est times in training runs favored in the race.

s not sure I could win to- Nadig said after the race. "I me trouble on the course con- my skis and when I came ack I didn't think I could in again."

hat disappointing was the nce of Proell in her home The winner of six of last seven downhills, she has ored one World Cup victory son, and that was in a sla-

course, I would have pre- to win today but third place is all right for me too," Proell said. "I know I have to do still better to win a downhill, but when a skier starts training five weeks after the others, it's difficult to make up the time. I do not race only against Nadig, but against all the skiers."

Wednesday's victory gave Nadig the lead in the World Cup standings with 125 points, followed by Proell with 124 and Hanni Wenzl of Liechtenstein with 123. Officials said changes had been made in the standings because Irene Epple of West Germany had been disqualified for an infringement in Piancavallo, Italy.

Women's Downhill
Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 1:30.56
olysova, Czechoslovakia, 1:31.06
arie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:31.11
elson, U.S., 1:31.44
ssle, West Germany, 1:31.74
ermaier, West Germany 1:32.04
enzel, Liechtenstein, 1:32.16
reuss, U.S., 1:32.23
arie Bischofsberger, Switzerland
Graham, Canada, 1:32.41

World Cup Standings
125 points.
124
122
Pelen, France, 63.
60.
Serrat, France, 55.
57.
54.
Switzerland, 35.

United Press International

Marie-Theres Nadig winning the World Cup downhill ski race.

Red Smith

Old Bones and Young Dillard

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT) — When Barney Ewell felt the tape against his chest at the finish of the Olympic 100 meters, he went into a wild victory dance, leaping and whirling, hands clasped overhead. He had drawn the No. 2 lane, with Harrison Dillard on the extreme outside and Lloyd LaBeach of Panama between them in No. 3 or 4. Finishing third, LaBeach had a clear view of the runners ahead of him.

"Mon," he told Ewell, "you don't win it. Bones win."

The judges confirmed him, and Harrison Dillard had more than his first gold medal. He had brought off one of the truly extraordinary achievements by beating the world's best in an event that wasn't his.

Just One Failure

He was a hurdler first and sprinter second, incomparably the best hurdler alive. From July of 1947 to June of 1948 he won 82 consecutive races over fences high and low at every distance from 50 yards to 220, but in a shocking final tryout for the U.S. Olympic team he failed to qualify.

"Making the team as a sprinter wasn't an afterthought," Dillard said yesterday. "I had already qualified in the 100 on the day before the hurdles. Dean Cromwell, the coach, thought I had speed enough for the 400 relay, and the first four finishers in the 100 made the relay team. I was third to Ewell and Mel Patton.

"If I had won the hurdles in the Olympics, it would have been taken for granted because I was supposed to win. But in the trials at Northwestern University I hit the second, third, fourth and fifth hurdles with the heel of my leading foot, and by the eighth my timing was off so bad that I finished last, the only time I ever did. So winning the 100 was the greatest thing that ever happened to me."

All that happened 31 years ago in the London Games. At 56, Bones Dillard is director of purchasing for the Cleveland Board of Education, a gentleman of distinction with three-piece suit, shiny dome and mellow laughter. He was in Madison Square Garden yesterday to accept the Vitalis Cup in connection with the Vitalis-U.S. Olympic Invitational track meet in the Garden Jan. 19.

That improbable medal in the 100 meters was his first Olympic gold but by no means his last. He got a second in the same London Games, courtesy of J. Arthur Rank Films. The U.S. relay team of Ewell, Lorenzo Wright, Dillard and Patton finished first but was disqualified because a judge ruled that Ewell had bootlegged the baton to Wright outside the legal passing zone.

The British team was declared the winner and a tremendous shout went up in Wembley Stadium, for this was the first victory by the host nation, where wartime food rationing was still in force.

"We did that on cold mutton!" cried the little Limey who ran the press box elevator.

Ewell and Wright were certain their exchange had been legal, so a protest was entered. Rank was filming the Games, and the movies showed conclusively that Ewell and Wright were correct. The judge had mistaken a whitewashed starting mark on the track for the boundary of the baton passing zone.

"The judge was a Scottish Presbyterian minister," Dillard said, "so you know his was an honest mistake."

The British runners swapped their gold medals for silver, the band unplayed "God Save the King," and Olympic history was made. It was called the greatest reversal since Serutan.

Four years later in Helsinki, Dillard won the high hurdles and helped win the 400 relay. He now had four gold metals, equaling the haul of his idol, Jesse Owens.

"As inner city kids in Cleveland," he recalled, "we had three idols — Owens, Joe Louis and Henry Armstrong, who held three boxing championships. I wasn't a fighter. I tried boxing, but every time I caught a jab my nose bled. In sandlot football I was fast enough to run with the ball but too small. I was a good baseball player; I could pitch and play shortstop and the outfield, the way all kids do, and I was a switch-hitter. But this was before Jackie Robinson, when there was no place for blacks in baseball.

"So I took up track. Jack Clowser, the Cleveland writer who is retiring now, did some research and decided I won something over 400 races of all kinds. Ivan Greene, my coach at East Tech in Cleveland — that was Jesse Owens' high school — taught me the basics in hurdling. I was going to Ohio State, because it was Jesse's school and big in sports, but it was 140 miles from home. That seemed awful far away.

"I went to Baldwin-Wallace instead. The coach there, Eddie Finnigan, told me frankly he didn't know a lot about hurdling but said we'd learn together. The track cage at B.W. was too small for hurdles, so when there was snow outside we worked in the women's gym. There was room for a 15-yard start, one hurdle, and then 15 yards to stop in.

"Having only that one hurdle, I learned to start fast and get there ahead of the big guys so their elbows wouldn't bat me around.

"I was 13 when Owens came home from the 1936 Olympics and there was a parade in Cleveland. Some of us youngsters were standing on the curb when he came by in this open black car. He was wearing a black suit with pinstripes and he said something like, 'Hi, boys.' I ran home and said, 'Mama! Mama! I saw Jesse Owens and I'm going to be just like him!' She said, 'Of course you are, son.'

"She didn't take it seriously then, but later when she saw how much it meant to me she went out and cleaned other people's houses and did their laundry and cooked for them so she could buy a little more food to build me up."

New Columbia Coach

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — Bob Naso, defensive coordinator at Rutgers University since 1968, was named head football coach at Columbia University yesterday.

Bobsledding, the Race Is to the Tricky

Herman Pedergnana

CH, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Eu- leading bobsled teams are ready for the Olympic at Lake Placid, N.Y., in a befitting a secret-service op-

plot involves technical trick- ret midnight runs down the es, spies and policemen. police got into the action re- at Koenigsberg, West Ger- when Erich Schaerer, the orld champion, and a team- ok a midnight walk to the track to observe the test their rivals from West Ger-

policemen escorted the Swiss back to the hotel.

Not Yet Tested

sled the Swiss wanted to closer look at reportedly fea- airbag spoilers to steady its It has not yet been used inition.

Nations Cup race earlier this the East Germans unveiled newest inventions, which are sult of two years of develop-

Germany's foremost novelty ividual suspension of the s, with advantages similar to ndent suspension on a car. w sled also includes a stabi- id to make it easier for the to stay on course on the s.

Swiss were the first to protest the East German improvements, saying that single-runner suspension allowed for more than the 67-centimeter regulation width from runner to runner when pressure is applied on the curves.

"We are also concerned with the cost," said the Swiss team manager, Rene Ruch. "Such developments make it impossible for normal people to practice the sport. It is a matter of keeping chances even."

The Swiss and others hope that the international federation will step in.

But not to be outdone, one of the three Swiss Olympic candidates presented a novelty of his own.

With the help of a racing car builder, Ralph Pehler revamped a sled to improve its aerodynamics. The hull is shaped like a duck's beak and should reduce air resistance by 18 percent. The design forces the team to take another sitting position in the sled and makes jumping in a bit more difficult.

"I would estimate that, everything else being equal, the new shape could shave off up to four tenths of a second per run on a two-men bob and one tenth on a four-men bob," said Franz Kapus, a former world champion who is now 70 years old.

But Kapus was quick to point out that up to now, all major innovations have failed. A U.S. The art of bobsledding, Kapus stresses, is to reduce friction by precise steering. A knock here, some imprecision there, and all the aerodynamic advantages get lost.

Oilers Charge Campbell Is Roughed Up Illegally

HOUSTON, Dec. 19 (UPI) — Earl Campbell, the National Football League's rushing champion, is being roughed up illegally by some opposing players when he is out of bounds, according to his coach, Bum Phillips.

"I've talked to the league about it," said Phillips, coach of the Houston Oilers. "I've talked to officials about it. I told them they wouldn't let go of the runner, sometimes when they were 10 feet out of bounds."

He telephone league officials and explained his feelings before beginning preparations for the Oilers' first home playoff game since 1960. On Sunday, Houston meets Denver.

Phillips said the most flagrant out-of-bounds treatment of Campbell came during the Dec. 10 game against the Pittsburgh Steelers. Then, the coach continued, during Houston's 26-20 loss to Philadelphia last Sunday, Campbell was four feet out of bounds when defensive end Carl Hairston hit him in the back of the legs.

No penalties have been called in any of the incidents. Phillips said "league officials said the plays were not flagrant."

The coach added that Hairston's collision was an accident but nevertheless potentially disastrous to the Oilers' playoff plans.

The string of incidents caused the Oilers' assistant general manager, Pat Peppler, to say "Earl's the most unprotected back in the league."

Campbell, typically, refused to complain. Several of his teammates have spoken out, however.

Home Teams Chosen

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The schedule for the NFL's first-round divisional playoffs on Dec. 29-30 will have Tampa Bay, San Diego, Pittsburgh and Dallas the home teams.

Either Philadelphia or Los Angeles will be at Tampa Bay on Dec. 29 and either Houston or Miami will be at San Diego later that afternoon.

Miami or Denver will be at Pittsburgh on Dec. 30, followed by Chicago or Los Angeles at Dallas.

The opponents depend on the results of this Sunday's wild-card playoff games between Chicago and Philadelphia and Denver and Houston. NFL rules prohibit teams from the same division meeting in the first round of the playoffs.

BA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
	25	7	.781	—
	23	9	.719	2
	13	15	.464	10
	15	18	.455	10½
	12	20	.375	13
Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
	21	14	.600	—
	16	14	.500	3½
	15	16	.484	4
	15	18	.455	5
	15	19	.441	5½
	9	24	.273	11

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
	20	14	.588	—
	20	14	.588	—
	11	23	.324	9
	10	22	.313	9
	9	23	.281	10
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
	23	9	.719	—
	23	10	.697	½
	20	13	.576	3½
	18	16	.529	6
	16	19	.457	8½
	11	21	.344	12

Tuesday's Results

ork 101, Atlanta 99 (Meriweather 21, S. Richardson 15; Johnson 19, Round-

ahia 114, Detroit 102 (Ervin 37, B. McAdoo 23, Long 22).

City 116, San Diego 96 (Wedman 26, 10; Free 25, Williams 16).

ales 129, Chicago 118 (Abdul-Jabbar 39, 5; Sobers 30, Theus 23).

05, Cleveland 103 (Dantley 45, Boswell ell 28, Robisch 20).

College Polls

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Duke (34)	6-0	1,126
2.Ohio State (15)	5-0	1,078
3.Kentucky (5)	5-1	1,030
4.Notre Dame (3)	6-0	949
5.Indiana (1)	5-1	886
6.DePaul	4-0	819
7.Louisiana State	4-0	817
8.North Carolina	4-1	727
9.Purdue	5-0	688
10.Syracuse	5-0	600
11.Louisville	5-0	547
12.Virginia	5-0	474
13.Iowa	6-0	369
14.UCLA	2-2	325
15.St. John's	5-1	298
16.Missouri	6-0	281
17.Georgetown, DC	4-1	188
18.Brigham Young	6-1	167
19.Oregon State	7-1	162
20.Arkansas	6-0	148

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college basketball ratings with first-place votes and records in parentheses:

1. Duke (23) (6-0)	537
2. Ohio State (11) (5-0)	515
3. Kentucky (1) (7-1)	478
4. Indiana (1) (5-1)	426
5. Notre Dame (6-0)	407
6. LSU (1) (4-0)	321
7. (tie) DePaul (2) (4-0)	293
7. (tie) Purdue (1) (5-0)	293
9. North Carolina (4-1)	289
10. Syracuse (5-0)	172
11. Louisville (5-0)	171
12. UCLA (3-2)	149
13. Iowa (6-0)	133
14. Virginia (5-0)	105
15. St. John's (5-1)	82
16. Missouri (8-)	65
17. Georgetown (4-1)	62
18. Brigham Young (6-1)	48
19. Arkansas (5-0)	44
20. Oregon State (6-1)	34

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
ELAND INDIANS—Assigned Arturo , pitcher, to Tacoma of the Pacific ogue.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
NTON OILERS—Sent Alex Tidev, for- Houston at the Central Hockey League.

COLLEGE
NBIA—Named Bob Naso head football

GIA TECH—Fired Pepper Rodgers, tball coach.

College Basketball

East
Georgetown, D.C. 55, Providence 50
Harvard 91; Holy Cross 80
Seton Hall 72, Stanford 55

South
Auburn 65, Austin Peay 61
Mercer 69, Florida 67

Midwest
Indiana 80, Toledo 56
Michigan St. 95, Cent. Michigan 76
Mississippi St. 84, Iowa St. 63

Far West
California 87, Cal Davis 59
Long Beach St. 78, Brigham Young 76
Washington St. 92, Ark.-Little Rock 65
Weber St. 88, Seattle 71

Pirates' Future Looking Secure, The Cobra Says

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT) — The Cobra, whom many people consider the best baseball player on the planet, is pursuing the winter's work now with a sore throat and a message: The Pittsburgh Pirates, who thrive on adversity, will not be spoiled by success.

Not only that, but he also predicts that they won't be spoiled by adversity, either. In the "old" days, before 1976, a ball club could win the World Series in October, go home and cash checks until April, and then it was time to defend the title. But now the champagne of October is followed by the free-agent market of November and the trading market of December, and the balance of power can be tilted before spring training at the stroke of a pen.

The Cobra was born David Gene Parker 28 years ago, and he has grown into a mighty man: 6 feet 5 inches tall, 230 pounds strong, five full seasons in the major leagues, five batting averages above .300, twice the leading hitter in the National League, once the most valuable player and now the heir to Willie Stargell as the godfather of the most celebrated "family" in sports. He also signed a contract a year ago for almost $1 million a season. So, adversity or success, Dave Parker thrives.

The Media Blitz

Now he was home in Allison Park in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, nursing the sore throat before flying to New York for three days of filming, taping, cover stories and other fringe benefits. After all, that $1 million a year for playing right field for the Pirates goes only so far.

But since they won the final three games of the World Series in a sensational comeback over the Baltimore Orioles, the "family" has been beset by more of the old adversity.

Bruce Kison quit the pitching staff and signed with the California Angels. Rennie Stennett took his bat and signed with the San Francisco Giants. Meanwhile, the Montreal Expos, who came within two games of nailing the Pirates, were busy adding Fred Norman from the Cincinnati Reds, Rowland Office from the Atlanta Braves and Ron LeFlore from the Detroit Tigers. Not bad.

"The only teams I'm afraid of," the Cobra was saying, "are Montreal and Philadelphia. And the only trade I've noticed was a mystery trade: LeFlore to the Expos. Why did they get him? They've already got a whole bunch of good outfielders. Maybe they're going to make another deal. I don't know. It's a mystery.

"But we're not hurt. Rennie is the best second baseman in baseball today, even after the ankle injury. But he needs the opportunity to play, and he will play in San Francisco. He wanted to go. We've got a good guy at second base in Phil Garner. And we'll miss Kison, but we've got pitchers like Jim Bibby looking for action.

Positive Thinking

"Will success spoil us? Look, we've been positive since day one of spring training. Adversity was good for the family. We're not afraid of success."

In the emotional fervor that surrounds the Pirates, the demonstrativeness, there is a kind of solid pecking order based on merit. The leader is Stargell, who has been there 18 summers and who has 461 home runs to prove it. He is 38, he is the wise man, he is Pops.

The deputy leader is Parker, a giant of frightening physical dimensions and talent on a baseball field. After hitting .338 and .334 and winning two straight batting titles, he had a somewhat softer season this year: He hit .310 with 193 hits that included 45 doubles and 25 home runs, he knocked in 94 runs, he threw out 15 runners from right field, and he stole 20 bases. That's why they call him the Cobra: He's lethal.

"Where is Dave Parker right now?" Parker asked. "I look at myself at 28 as a middle-aged ballplayer. I'm in the middle years of my career. I've had some good years, but not my greatest years. Winning those awards was great. But my ultimate goal is to win the triple crown, to lead the league in everything."

He's come close. In 1978, he was first in batting, second in runs batted in, third in home runs.

Then there's that arm, which he displayed with theatrical timing in the All-Star Game and the World Series when runners tried to outrun the bullet. That's why the Pirates pay him at the rate of $6,000 a game. That's why, next to Pops, he's the leader.

Keep on Moving

"I haven't seen Pops since we did a TV show in New York a couple of months ago," he was saying. "He keeps moving around for sickle-cell anemia. I've been traveling around, too. Bought a condominium on the beach in Bradenton, where we go for spring training. Been doing charity events for the ball club, and some public relations for myself.

"Why do I need any p.r.? Well, the World Series is the world showcase, and every father and son may know who Dave Parker is; now I want the mothers and daughters to know him. So I've been hitting the daytime TV shows. It's more or less to become known as a public figure by everybody."

"I've been a private ballplayer," the Cobra said, modest to a fault. "Now I want the world to know what Dave Parker is all about."

Dave Parker

Rose Honored

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19 (UPI) — The Sporting News has named Pete Rose the baseball player of the decade.

Super Bowl Contest

Super Bowl Winner: _____

Super Bowl Loser: _____

Score: _____

The International Herald Tribune is sponsoring its third Super Bowl contest, much simplified after no winner could be determined last year. Instead of the previous predictions through conference playoffs, the only predictions now are which team will win the Super Bowl, which team will lose and by what score. Teams competing in the American Conference are Miami, Pittsburgh, Houston, San Diego and Denver. Teams competing in the National Conference are Dallas, Philadelphia, Tampa Bay, Chicago and Los Angeles. One team from each conference will advance to the Super Bowl.

Entrants should fill in this form and return it by mail to the IHT Sports Department, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine, France. All entries should be postmarked no later than Dec. 22.

The winner, to be determined by unappealable decision of the judges, will receive a year's subscription to the International Herald Tribune and a copy of the National Football League's Official Encyclopedic History of Professional Football, left over from last year's contest.

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Injured and Not Scoring, Hull Regrets Comeback

WINNIPEG, Manitoba Dec. 19 (UPI) — Bobby Hull, who came out of retirement to return to the National Hockey League this season, said yesterday that his comeback has turned into a bitter experience and that he regrets ever having put his skates back on.

"If I had known it was going to be like this I would never have come back," Hull said after a consultation with the Winnipeg Jets' general manager, John Ferguson, who has publicly criticized the play of the 40-year-old Hull with the Jets.

After the meeting Ferguson said that difficulties between Hull and the club "had been smoothed over." On Monday, however, Ferguson said "Hull does not fit the Jets style and hasn't been producing. He has to play more to get into the kind of condition he needs to be productive."

Hull, who is playing with severe pain because of a shoulder injury, has 4 goals and 6 assists in 18 games since he rejoined the Jets on Oct. 26.

Ferguson contends that Hull — who prefers a wide-open style of hockey — is not suited to the more disciplined approach of the Jets' coach, Tom McVie.

The veteran forward has asked to be traded to another team but the Jets have been unable to reach a deal. Hull's salary of about $250,000 a year and his lackluster play this season are said to be the major obstacles to a trade. The Buffalo Sabres, the Chicago Black Hawks and the New England Whalers have been mentioned as clubs that are still interested in Hull's services.

Hull retired from the team four games into the 1978-1979 season after becoming the only player besides Gordie Howe to score more than 1,000 goals during his career.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	20	1	8	48	131	90
NY Rangers	14	14	5	33	125	123
Atlanta	13	13	4	30	102	105
NY Islanders	11	13	6	28	108	105
Washington	6	20	5	17	87	125
Smythe Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	13	12	7	33	107	102
Chicago	10	11	10	30	84	93
Winnipeg	11	17	4	26	90	122
St. Louis	10	17	5	25	90	114
Colorado	9	18	3	21	99	115
Edmonton	7	15	7	21	99	127

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	15	12	6	36	119	106
Los Angeles	14	11	5	33	129	126
Pittsburgh	11	9	9	31	103	102
Detroit	9	13	7	25	95	102
Hartford	8	13	5	24	98	107
Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	20	8	3	43	118	78
Boston	17	8	5	39	111	87
Minnesota	15	7	7	37	124	95
Toronto	14	12	3	31	107	97
Quebec	12	15	5	29	101	111

Tuesday's Results

New York Islanders 3, Colorado 2 (Bourne 2 (5), Bossy (17); Robert (13), McEwen (61).

St. Louis 5, Montreal 3 (Zuke (6), Chapman (8), Patey (4), Brownschidle (6), Sutter (10); Larouche 2 (24), Lafleur (25)).

Russians Assail Canadians' Play In Hockey Games

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (UPI) — A Soviet sports publication today criticized the Canadian team at a hockey tournament here for poor play and poor sportsmanship.

The article in Soviet Sport — under the headline "Devaluation of the Maple Leaf" — said the Canada Selects were "putting up a poor performance" at the Izvestia hockey tournament being played in Moscow. The Canadians lost their first game on Sunday, 10-1, to Czechoslovakia and lost Monday to Sweden, 7-2.

In addition to criticizing the team's play, Soviet Sport said "They left an impression of themselves as rude players lacking self-control."

"Soviet ice hockey devotees once followed with delight the appearance of such masters as Gordie Howe, Bobby Hull, Real Cloutier and Marc Tardif," the publication said. "Now the times have apparently changed."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Keeping Ratings Up On Tehran TV Casts

WASHINGTON — "The Secret Revolutionary Council of Iran will come to order. We will now hear a report from our Secret Minister of Information, Mullah Flack."

"I just received the overnight Arbitron ratings from our embassy in Washington. We got a 32 share of the audience on Walter Cronkite, a 30 on NBC and a 30 on ABC."

Buchwald

"That's not too bad. Are our student demonstrations getting a play?"

"No. The American TV audiences are bored with the demonstrations. We're going to have to come up with something different soon or all three networks may cancel us for the new season."

"How is the Ayatollah Khomeini doing?"

"He's sinking in the Nielsen ratings. The networks are complaining that he doesn't do anything but sit on his rug and stare at the ground."

"What can we do about that?"

"I think he should stand up for a change and look into the camera. It would really jazz up things in Qom."

* * *

"Has anyone suggested it to him?"

"I did and he got very mad. He said if he wasn't sitting down and staring into the ground nobody would know who he was. He claims it's his trademark."

"What else did he say?"

"He's blaming us because his interview with Pakistani television didn't get on prime time in the United States."

"Did you tell him it was on the ABC wrapup at 11:30 at night?"

"Yes, but he complained bitterly that they put him against Johnny Carson. He said if it happened again he was going to find himself a new Secret Revolutionary Council."

"It looks like our show is in trouble. This week's Variety says it isn't even playing in Peoria."

"How is Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh doing?"

"Sadegh's overexposed. Every time he sees a TV camera he steps in front of it. Also people are now wise to the fact he doesn't know what's going on."

"Can't we keep him off the air for a while?"

"Are you kidding? He eats it up. He's even offered to go on 'The Dating Game.' "

* * *

"If the show gets canceled we're all going to face an Islamic court. Maybe we ought to get some new writers."

"Why don't we let the hostages go? They would preempt the Super Bowl for that one."

"The ayatollah won't go for it, and neither will the students at the U.S. Embassy. Once the hostages are released the networks will pack up their cameras and go home."

"I'll tell you why we've been slipping. It's all the fault of the Ayatollah Shariatmadari. His people are putting on anti-Khomeini demonstrations in Tabriz and the American audiences are eating it up. They had one show last week where 300,000 people went into the streets screaming 'Down With Khomeini' and we didn't even get on the air."

"That's bad. Before we know it every ayatollah in the country will want to be on American television and we'll have a civil war on our hands."

"We have already. Mullahs, unless we come up with a gimmick Tehran will no longer be the show biz capital of the world."

"And all of us will be pounding the streets looking for jobs."

"All right, we know the problem. Let's run some new ideas up the Ayatollah Khomeini's flagpole and see who salutes."

Bordeaux Harvest Rises

PARIS, Dec. 19 (Reuters) — The 1979 Bordeaux wine harvest is abundant and its quality is very good, the producers' association said yesterday. Henri de Lambert, chairman of the Conseil Interprofessionnel du Vin de Bordeaux, said that production of red and white Bordeaux wines was up 14 percent over last year to about 4.5 million hectoliters (99 million gallons). He said 1979 would be a very good vintage year, similar to 1971 and 1976, with wines not needing much aging.

A Golden Gimmick

By Sandra Salmans

LONDON (IHT) — The British gold rush of '79 may not go down in history books, but the publishing industry will be talking about it for years.

The rush was set off with the publication of "Masquerade," a children's picture book crammed with riddles, anagrams, symbols and mathematical puzzles. Properly assembled, the clues lead to buried treasure: an 18-carat gold pendant in the shape of a hare, studded with rubies and other precious stones and valued at more than $10,000. The gold piece, crafted by the book's author-illustrator, Kit Williams, is buried somewhere in Great Britain.

Equipped with copies of "Masquerade," pocket calculators, computer printouts, maps and shovels, treasure hunters have been digging up the British countryside. Two Cambridge dons followed the clues to a point along the River Severn — to no avail. A stately home in the Midlands has been overrun by treasure-hunting Englishmen, one of whom went out in a rubber dinghy and diving gear to search the nearby lake. A Swiss reader climbed over the cliff in Cornwall, was cut off by the tide and scrambled back to safety just in time — but without the treasure.

Armchair travelers, speculating on longitude and latitude, are also in hot pursuit. "I get lots of letters with maps from elderly people who say they know where the treasure is, but can't get to it because of their arthritis," says Williams, a thin, tousle-haired 33-year-old who notes that nobody has come anywhere near the place yet.

So far, in fact, "Masquerade" has proved a gold mine only for Williams and his publishers, Jonathan Cape Ltd. A few months and several editions after its release, it has sold hundreds of thousands of copies, regularly beating all other fiction — including Frederick Forsyth's latest thriller — to the top of the best-seller list. At the Bologna book fair it was snatched up by the French publisher Gallimard, who agreed to hire the translator of "Alice in Wonderland" for a French edition of "Masquerade."

Here the book is being turned into an opera — "not hard rock, but not Mary Poppins either," says Williams, who is collaborating on the set designs and costumes. The 16 paintings that he did for the book have been sold for $9,000 apiece, double his usual price. And, a reluctant first-time author, he has embarked enthusiastically on a second picture book for children.

That he has achieved fame and fortune as a writer and artist is a nice irony for Williams, who left school at 15 with no greater academic distinction than having quarreled with the art teacher. He joined the navy, where he acquired some basic mathematics that shows up in "Masquerade," as well as two tattoos whose selection, he says wryly, "was a little bit superior to most." With a dragon's head peeking out below his sleeve and a snake's tail emerging beneath his trouser cuff, Williams enjoys telling children that the creature is tattooed the length of his body.

After the navy and a succession of boring factory jobs, Williams began developing a following as a painter whose work combines a certain naivete of style with a passion for symbolism. "I'm interested in symbols, not for what they signify, but just for the way they work," he insists. "I haven't got a message." The great asset of "Masquerade," he says, is that he cannot be urged to interpret the symbols. "When people ask me, 'What does this mean?,' I say, 'I'm sorry, but I can't give you any clues.' "

Illustration by Kit Williams for "Masquerade."

The book was a three-year project, during which Williams ensconced himself in a stone shed next to his Gloucestershire cottage. In winter he wrapped himself, his easel and a paraffin heater in a cocoon-like polythene tent. "Working 10 hours a day, seven days a week, with the fumes, I began to get a bit loopy. I went a little bit mad but it was quite nice. I think that, if the work had been a failure, I would have moved in my bag to the nearest asylum — an 'over-ready man.' "

The book's plot — a love affair between the sun and the moon, with a hare as the go-between — is founded on the ancient theories of alchemy, in which Williams has long been interested. "The alchemists believed that if they took a base metal and applied the four elements to it — water, fire, earth and air — it would turn to gold," he explains. "But the point is that, during the process, the alchemist himself is transformed into a better person. Only then could he make gold."

Tara Heinzmann
Williams, prize.

In "Masquerade," the hare carries the metal from moon to sun, passing through the four elements. To illustrate his theme, Williams had a friend at Cambridge send him references to the elements; he received notes suggesting, for example, "Read Mozart's libretto for 'The Magic Flute.' "

Williams also researched the ancient art of riddling, which was used in the Middle Ages and in the Book of Kells, in order to write his own riddles, which appear on almost every page of "Masquerade."

Most of the riddles are there merely to amuse, as are some of the characters — such as Isaac Newton and a girl swimmer — who were painted on a whim and only later incorporated into the story. The book is accordingly an amalgam of design and accident, and all the more bewildering to treasure-hunters. There are mathematical puzzles and hares tucked into corners of paintings, each of which is framed in anagrams. But most of the "clues" lead nowhere, cautions Williams; only the "master riddle" leads to the buried treasure.

While he hopes that the answer will not be found for 20 years, he believes that it will come in a flash, rather than through intricate calculations, and that a child has as good a chance as an Oxbridge don.

"I'm not an academic, not an intellectual," he notes. "My mind is closer to that of a child. To find the gold, a person will be finding the key to my mind, and unlocking it."

PEOPLE: *Woman Reported Ch[illegible] As New VOA Directo[illegible]*

Although it isn't official yet, **Mary Foley Bitterman** of Honolulu reportedly has been picked as the Voice of America's new director. She will succeed **R. Peter Straus**, who has returned to radio station WMCA in New York. Bitterman, 35, entered broadcasting five years ago and has since headed KHET, the Public Broadcasting Service television station in Hawaii. A graduate of the University of Santa Clara, she has a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr in modern history. She is also a former vice chairman of the Hawaii state Democratic Party. Straus resigned in October, acknowledging that he might support **Sen. Edward Kennedy's** presidential candidacy.

* * *

China's Deputy Premier **Deng Xiaoping** told retired world heavyweight boxing champion **Muhammad Ali** that he can return to China to train young boxers for the 1984 Olympics. "He made me the official representative of the Chinese Boxing Federation," Ali told reporters after meeting the senior deputy premier for 20 minutes in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. "He said I can bring boxing to China, get boxing equipment and bring in boxers to put on an exhibition and just educate and train the boys for the 1984 Olympics." Ali will visit Canton, then return to Hong Kong on Friday.

* * *

Princess Grace of Monaco is home for the holidays — home being the United States, where she started out simply as movie star **Grace Kelly** — and she received a royal welcome at New York's Xenon disco. The occasion — a ballet benefit for the Briansky Saratoga Ballet Center. She drew a standing ovation when **Brian Aherne** introduced her, but Russian defector **Natalia Makarova** and **Peter Martins** stole the show — not with ballet, but with a tango.

* * *

Olive Oyl doesn't look a day older than she did in 1919, when she made her debut in the funny papers. But Miss Oyl — the perennial girlfriend of **Popeye the Sailor** — turns 60 today. **Bud Sagendorf**, author of a book on Popeye, calls the first lady of King Features "proof positive that beauty is only skin deep. True, she may not have the looks of a **Marilyn Monroe, Mae West** or **Dolly Parton**, but inside, where it really counts, she is all these and much more." For Olive, "more" is a movie star — and she'll become one next year wh[illegible] guise of **Shelley Duvall**, sh[illegible] with Popeye — **Robin Wi[illegible]** in a Paramount film musical.

* * *

British taxmen are makin[illegible] ditch effort to win a long [illegible] legal battle with television [illegible] vid Frost and collect on $3[illegible] his U.S. earnings. Inland [illegible] has appealed to the House [illegible] which will hold a two-day [illegible] At issue is the money Fro[illegible] from U.S. screenings of [illegible] Frost Show" between [illegible] and June, 1972. Govern[illegible] yers said Frost bought [illegible] "shell" company to [illegible] tax liability on his U.S. [illegible]

* * *

Allen Klein, 48, forme[illegible] of the Beatles and [illegible] Stones, lost his appeal [illegible] sion conviction that [illegible] two-month jail sentence [illegible] $5,000 fine. The 2d [illegible] Court of Appeals in [illegible] unanimously found [illegible] his claims of trial [illegible] president of ABKCO [illegible] was convicted last April [illegible] week trial in Manhattan [illegible] charged with filing a [illegible] income tax return for [illegible] ing to declare substan[illegible] earned from the sale [illegible] made by the Beatles a[illegible] sical groups he promo[illegible]

* * *

MGM announced th[illegible] **gelman**, the former Col[illegible] president involved in [illegible] ing scandal last year, [illegible] president of the comp[illegible] picture division [illegible] man, 57, pleaded no [illegible] grand theft charges [illegible] the forgeries. He was [illegible] and given three years [illegible] A superior court jud[illegible] Begelman's probation [illegible] a film on drug addicti[illegible] a former agent, was [illegible] Columbia Pictures w[illegible] dal occurred.

* * *

Henry Escala has [illegible] into the Guinness B[illegible] — giving New Y[illegible] largest ice sculptur[illegible] Artist Escala unveil[illegible] Central Park — tw[illegible] ing a sleigh past an [illegible] mas tree, all carved f[illegible] of ice weighing mo[illegible] The previous recor[illegible] yume 90 blocks.

— SAM[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FAREWELL TO 'FRISCO'
Joslin (Frisco) Bingham, 1893-1979
died recently in his home outside Paris. But neither tears nor sorrow are wanted for this wonderful human being who spread joy to all wherever he was. Some of his friends are holding a memorial service at Pershing Hall - 49 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8th, on Friday Dec. 21 at 6 p.m., to say a fond au revoir and to thank him kindly for passing by. All are welcome.
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